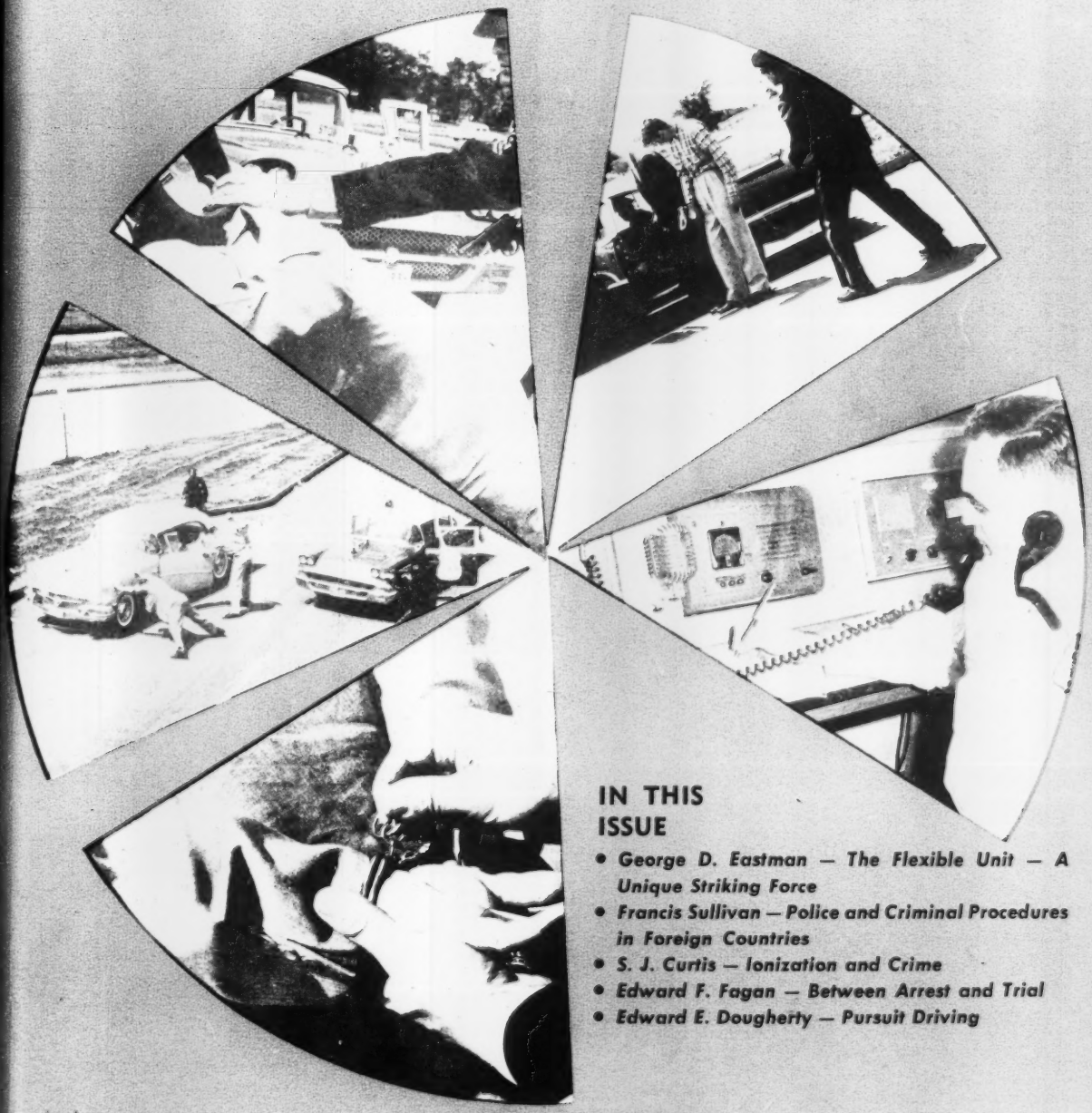
SOCIAL SCIENCES

JULY - AUGUST 1960

POLICE

THE JOURNAL COVERING THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL



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- *Edward E. Dougherty — Pursuit Driving*

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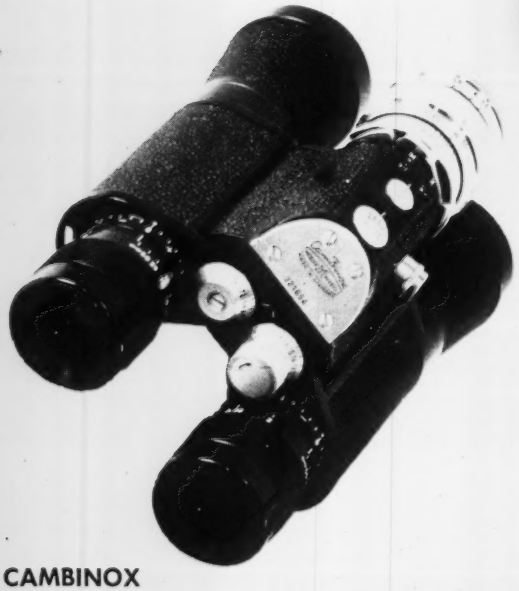

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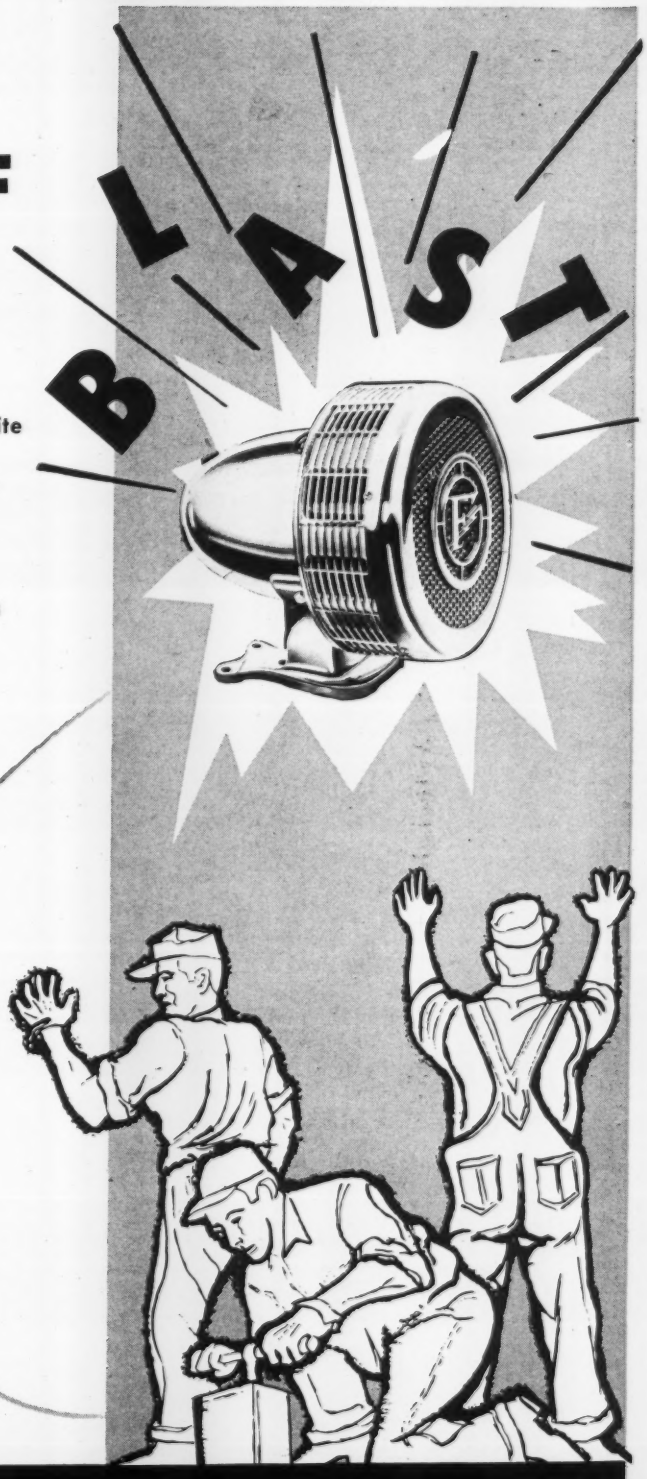

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STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY — An important subject for all modern-day police administrators and those concerned with report writing. See page 47.

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Entered as Second-class at Springfield, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U. S. A.

Second-class postage paid at Springfield, Illinois and at additional mailing offices.

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER • SPRINGFIELD • ILLINOIS

VOLUME 4
NUMBER 6
1960
JULY
AUGUST

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The Chloride Test As A Technique in the Investigation Of Suspected Drownings

By Carl R. Kempe

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is a Police Chemist and developed the only Police Laboratory in Western Michigan performing examinations for numerous state, county, and local law enforcement agencies.*

He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a B. A. degree in Criminology and has taken advanced courses in Police Administration at Michigan State University. He has also completed advanced study at the Univ. of Louisville on chemical tests for alcohol and has pursued his studies in analytical chemistry at Calvin College. Formerly, Police Chemist for the Police Department in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on May 1, 1960, Mr. Kempe accepted a civil service appointment as Chemist and Laboratory Supervisor, Crime Laboratory, Tucson Police Department, Tucson, Arizona.

He has done an unusual amount of research on breath and blood correlations as related to driving under the influence and has studied with many well known Pathologists, Toxicologists and Medical Examiners. In addition to his other responsibilities, he has been a regular instructor in police and training schools, and has testified frequently on major homicide and narcotic cases. He is an author in the Police Science field.

OFFICIALS charged with the responsibility of determining or investigating the cause of unexpected deaths may base their opinions on insufficient evidence! Medical examiners, coroners, and law enforcement officials are often hard pressed to determine the cause of deaths which occur under suspicious circumstances or in the absence of witnesses and this is usually true of bodies found in water.

Various questions should be answered namely, was the body alive when in the water, or dead before entering the water? Also is there anything else that would account for the victim's inability to survive? To what degree may this physical or mental impairment be a contributing factor in the cause of death? These questions when answered, along with routine police investigative procedures, may well determine whether the death is accidental, suicide or murder.

Gross examination of the body and fingerprinting are the usual procedures involved. No attempt is made here to evaluate these techniques available in examination and identification. This article deals with a chloride test technique which can materially assist the medical examiners, coroners and law enforcement officials in the investigation of suspected drownings.

Address: Carl R. Kempe, Lab. Supervisor, Police Department, Tucson, Arizona.

PHYSIOLOGY

Gettler showed that a low chloride content from the left side of the heart would indicate fresh water drowning, the converse is true of salt water drowning.[1]

The principle of the chloride test depends upon the fact, that, normally, when death occurs as a result of drowning in fresh water a large amount of water enters the blood stream by crossing the capillaries of the lungs. At the same time the salt contained in the blood of the dying person travels in the opposite direction to be diluted by the water in which drowning is taking place. Studies of fresh water drownings show a rapid dilution of blood with water.[2] When drowning occurs in fresh water the net result is a difference in the concentration of salt in the blood which has come from the lungs as opposed to the concentration in the blood which has not yet entered the lungs. It should be recalled that the blood in the right ventricle of the heart is blood which has not yet traveled to the lungs and the blood in the left ventricle of th eheart has come directly from the lungs. Gettler made use of this fact in analyzing the chloride content in blood obtained from both chambers of the heart.[3] The differences in chloride depend upon the time interval and the amount of water entering the lungs before death ensues. The normal value of sodium chloride is 445 to 526 mgm. per 100 cc's of blood.[4] Also the chloride content is approximately the same or within 5 mgm. on each side of the heart.[5] A significant reduction of 25 mgm. or more can be indicative of death by drowning. In some drowning cases both sides of the heart may show a reduction of chlorides. If a body is submerged after death, there is no inhalation of water and the chloride content remains the same on both sides. Thus this would now indicate death from other means or circumstances.

Death could be from poisoning, suffocation, drugs or

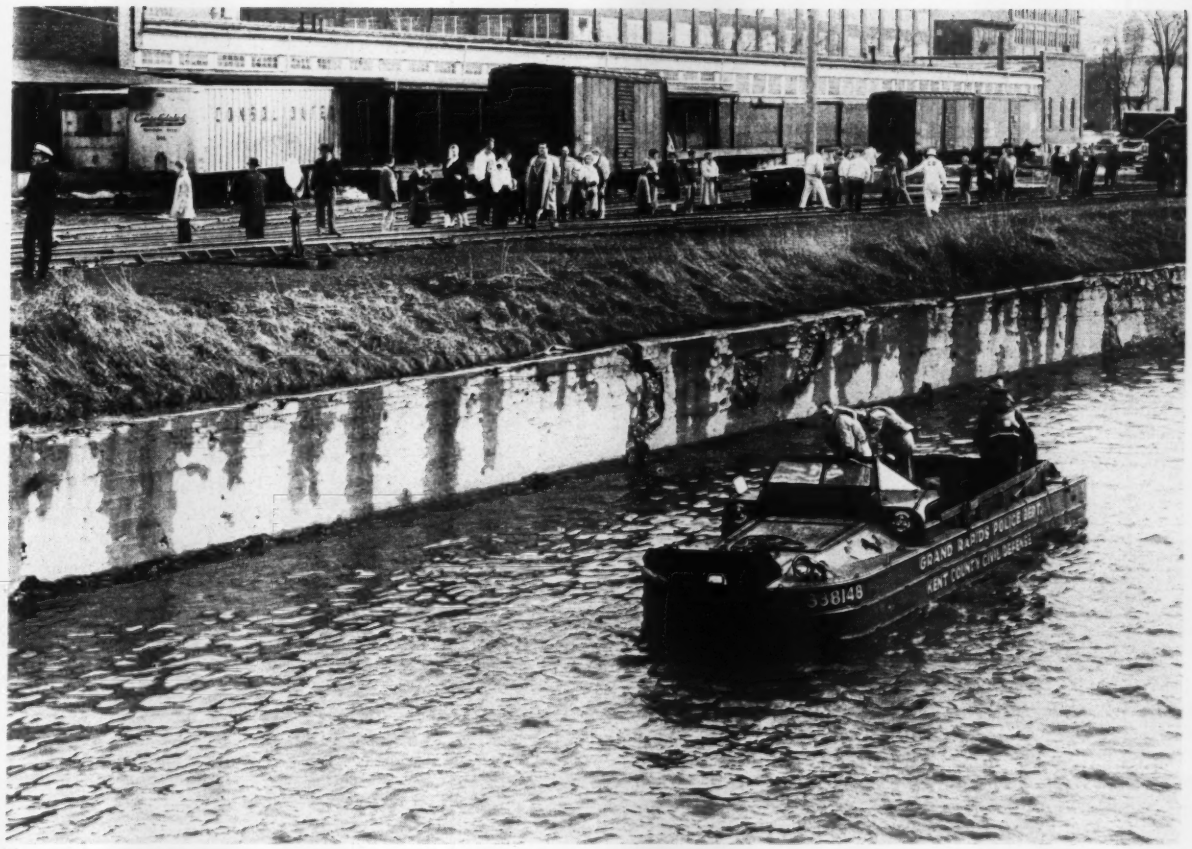
[1] Gettler, A. O.: JAMA 77:1630, Nov. 19, 1921.

[2] Swann and co-workers: Texas Reports, Biology & Medicine, v. 9 No. 2, 1951.

[3] Legal Medicine, Gonzales, Vance, Umberger, Helpern.

[4] Clinical Norms, Lakeside Laboratories, Milw., Wisc. pp. 3, 1956.

[5] Legal Medicine, Gradwohl, pp. 715.



Drowning scenes always draw a gallery but of primary importance to the police is the recovery of the body and a determination of the precise cause of death.

a myriad of other causes. This can be misleading to the law enforcement officials when the victim is found in water. At first appearances it may be naturally assumed to be an accidental drowning without the proper basis for this assumption.

METHOD FOR CHLORIDE TEST

In cases of suspected drownings the medical examiner and prosecutor should authorize the performance of the heart puncture and the determination of serum or blood chlorides. This may be done in conjunction with a complete autopsy or may be performed as the sole determination. This method has been also used very successfully as a separate procedure when no post mortem is done. The medical examiner or pathologist makes an incision below the fourth rib to the left of the sternum (breast plate). The pericardium (heart sac) is exposed and incised. Chemically clean containers are properly labeled as from the left and right ventricle respectively. Using chemically clean syringes and needles of at least number 20 size, six inch length, each side of the heart is entered in turn and approximately 10 milliliters of blood obtained.

The Shales and Shales method for the titration of chlorides is recommended.[6] A protein free filtrate should be prepared.[7] All procedures should be controlled with proper standards. These standards are commercially available if it is inconvenient to prepare them in the police laboratory.

Briefly the Shales and Shales method is explained as follows; first a protein filtrate is made, then an indicator is added. This filtrate is then titrated with a standard mercuric nitrate solution. Chloride reacts with this to form undissociated mercuric chloride. When all the chloride has been removed, the addition of first drop of mercuric nitrate, in excess, turns the clear solution violet-blue. This then is the index of the chloride content and result is found by calculation.

The pathologist should serve as consultant to the police chemist performing these tests. When there is no police laboratory, in many instances, clinical laboratories of the community are equipped to perform the entire procedure. Pathologists directing these laboratories should take an active interest in the use of the chloride determinations for this purpose.

[6] Shales and Shales: Journ. of Biological Chemistry, vol. 140:879, 1941.

[7] Folin, O. and Wu, A. J.: Bio. Chemistry, 38:82, 1919.

The police search continues . . .

It should be borne in mind that the chain of evidence should be preserved at all times. The police chemist should either be present at the time the blood specimens are obtained or they should be properly labeled and directly transmitted to him by the pathologist or medical examiner. The maintenance of the continuity of evidence and the presentation of control values permit a convincing court presentation of the evidence. In areas in which unusual concentrations of sodium chloride are present in the water it is desirable to analyze a sample of the fluid in which the suspected drowning took place.

RESULTS

Twelve suspected drowning cases were studied. This method has given satisfactory results in almost a four year period. Inadvertently some suspected drowning cases were missed as a result of embalming procedures. Three other typical cases cite the value of sodium chloride determinations.

1. Subject found floating in river, no witness available as to what may have happened. There were no apparent bruises on body due to the condition of skin, and actually no leads as to why body was in river. Ventricular blood chlorides gave readings of 280 mg/100 cc's left side; right side 420 mg/100 cc's of blood. Blood alcohol determination was .36%.
2. Apparent suicide, motorist thought he saw man fall off bridge, dark wintry night, other witnesses stated no one near subject. Victim's car found near bridge. Chlorides showed 410 mg/100 cc's left side; right side was 500 mg/100 cc's. Blood alcohol showed .29%.
3. Subject found dead in approximately six inches of water, near swamp area, no known witnesses again as to what may have happened. Chlorides showed for left ventricle 400 mg/100 cc's; and right ventricle 480 mg/100 cc's of blood. Blood alcohol was .45%.

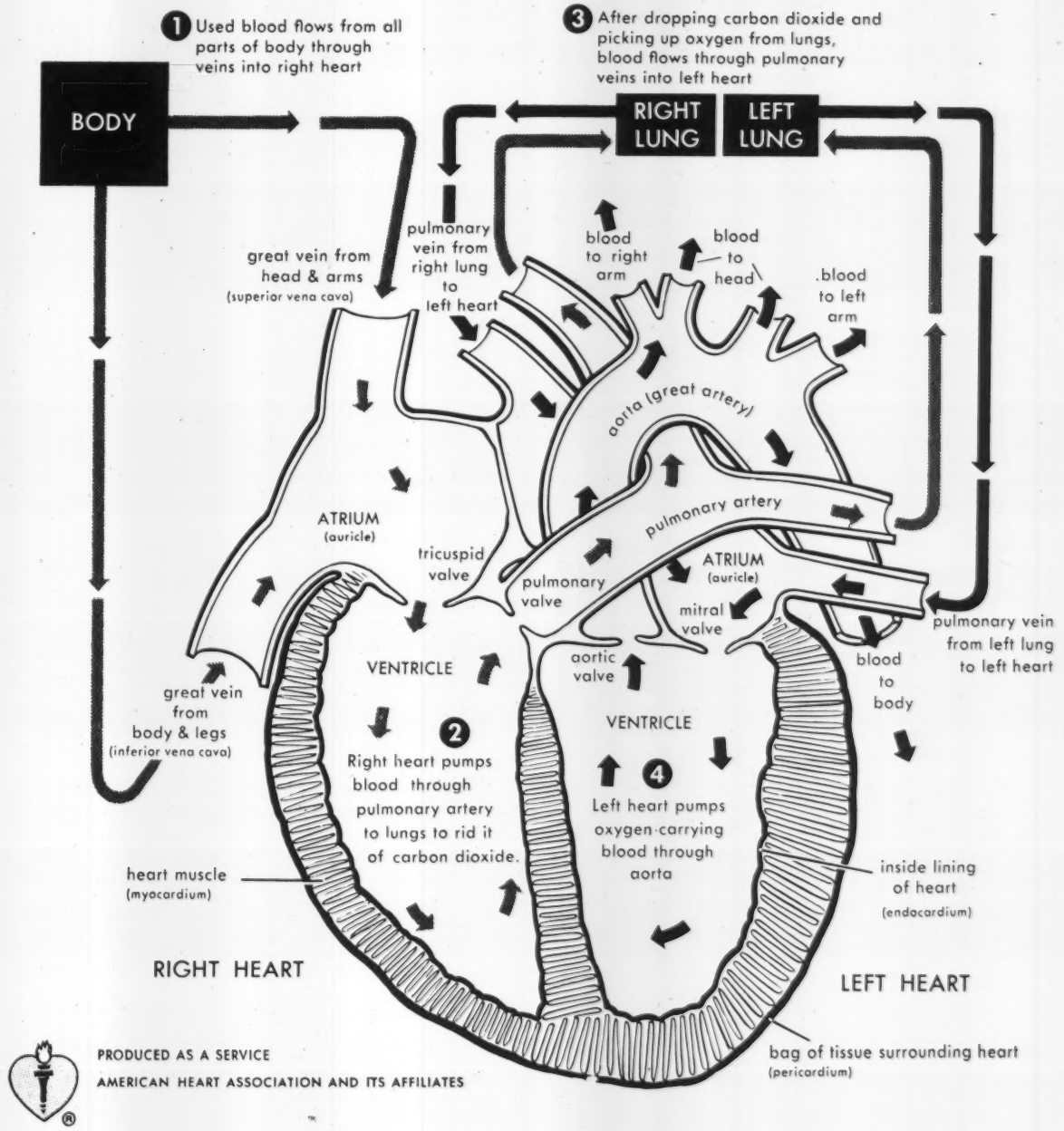
It is to be noted that alcohol was involved in 58% of the twelve suspected drowning cases studied. This figure would be higher because two of the twelve cases were youngsters. In order to have the least dilution factor, the blood specimen from the right side of the heart was selected for analysis. As a result of this searching evaluation of chlorides in suspected drownings many cases were closed with some evidence as to what may have happened.

Another interesting case involved a man purportedly killed in a hotel room and then his body dumped into the river. Several people stated, "this must have happened." However, investigation could not substantiate nor disprove this story, but laboratory tests showed a striking difference in the chloride content of heart blood.

SUMMARY

If the chloride content is greater in the right side of the heart (blood going to the lungs) than it is in the left side of the heart (blood coming from the lungs) it can be assumed that drowning has occurred in fresh water. On the other hand if the chloride content is higher on the left side of the heart than it is on the right the evidence is strong that drowning occurred in salt water.

These principles have been well known for a number of years and the practice of chloride determination is car-


1 Used blood flows from all parts of body through veins into right heart
3 After dropping carbon dioxide and picking up oxygen from lungs, blood flows through pulmonary veins into left heart
BODY
RIGHT LUNG
LEFT LUNG
great vein from head & arms (superior vena cava)
pulmonary vein from right lung to left heart
blood to right arm
blood to head
blood to left arm
aorta (great artery)
pulmonary artery
ATRIUM (auricle)
tricuspid valve
pulmonary valve
ATRIUM (auricle)
mitral valve
pulmonary vein from left lung to left heart
VENTRICLE
aortic valve
blood to body
great vein from body & legs (inferior vena cava)
2 Right heart pumps blood through pulmonary artery to lungs to rid it of carbon dioxide.
VENTRICLE
4 Left heart pumps oxygen-carrying blood through aorta
heart muscle (myocardium)
inside lining of heart (endocardium)
RIGHT HEART
LEFT HEART
bag of tissue surrounding heart (pericardium)
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ried out in some areas having large medical examiner departments. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that this relatively simple scientific technique is of great importance in elucidating the cause of death in cases encountered in the medical examiner service of a city of moderate size.

The prosecutor or his staff may require performance of these tests whenever necessary to prevent the failure of justice. As a preliminary investigative procedure the results of the chloride determination may cause a complete medico-legal autopsy to be performed. The apparent correlation of these chloride tests to cases of suspected drownings shows the evidentiary value which may be gained. These suspected drowning cases can and do tell a story. The evidence only needs uncovering!

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to express his gratitude to the following specialists.

Dr. Henry J. Kreulen, M.D., City-County Medical Examiner.

Dr. Joseph D. Mann, M.D., Pathologist, Director of Laboratories, Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Michigan. ★★★

Simultaneous Impression Method of Fingerprint Classification Modified

By Captain Francis L. Gootee

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Captain Gootee heads the Identification Division of the Indianapolis Police Department, a position to which he was appointed in January of 1956. One of his first official acts was the assignment of Division Officers Fererowicz and Willingham to the task of surveying the possibility of converting the existing single fingerprint system to a Modified Simultaneous Impression Method of Fingerprint Classification. After viewing the records of some 140,000 persons on file with the Department, they reported that the system could be established and would be small enough to be of advantage to the Department. Their findings were presented to the Chief of Police and the Board of Public Safety, and installation of the new system was officially authorized.*

Captain Gootee presents below a description of the new system which will prove of important interest to Police Departments throughout the country.

WE have taken all of the persons in our files, who have been either convicted on the charges listed below, or who we believe are capable of these crimes and placed them under both of these new systems.

All persons convicted of:

1. Robbery (any degree)
2. Burglary (any degree)
3. Sex Crimes
   a. Exposing person
   b. Rape (all degrees)
   c. Peeping toms
   d. Sodomy
4. Narcotics
5. All persons of Mexican nationality
6. All persons of Gypsy Race

Under each one of the above mentioned catagories, we have sub-divided, except numbers 5 and 6, as to race and sex, on each of the above, we have made a General Appearance card, and made a photographic copy of their 8x8 fingerprint card in the master file for use under the Simultaneous Impression method of fingerprint classification.

We have only made one copy of the fingerprint card, if the person has been convicted on any two or more of the above charges; we put the copy of the fingerprints in the file which we believe best for the individual, and a reference card in the other files.

Address: Capt. Francis L. Gootee, Division of Identification, Indianapolis Police Department, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GENERAL APPEARANCE CARD

All persons arrested for the above named charges are placed in this file. This makes it possible when some description is received, to check first the persons on file who answer that general description, and to show the persons involved the photographs of these persons first, thus possibly eliminating the need to go through the entire file of photos of persons known to perpetrate these crimes.

If a person has been arrested and convicted on two or more charges, we place a card in file for each of the crimes. This file is broken down as to:

1. Crime
2. Color
3. Sex

The method of filing this card is only numerical using the numerator of the classification to its fullest extent, and for a further breakdown, the denominator first by year of birth, then by the peculiar characteristics, if any.

SIMULTANEOUS METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This method of classification is the most simple of all, and we believe more advantageous than the Battley System. Under the Battley System, several characteristics are needed to have an accurate search, especially in regard to the core formation. With the Simultaneous System, only the type of pattern need be known, and by having five fingers on a card, there is no need for ten individual searches as there is under Battley. If there is a sequence of prints recovered at the scene, there will be very few cards to search.

Each type of pattern is given a numerical value as:

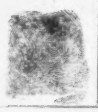
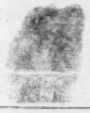
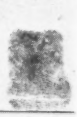
0 equals all amputated fingers
1 " " plain arches
2 " " tented arches
3 " " right slope loops
4 " " left slope loops
5 " " plain whorls and central pocket loops
6 " " double loop type whorls
7 " " accidentals
8 " " badly scarred or mutilated fingers

RIGHT

Number 000000 Classification 5-3-3-3-3

ROBBERY — MEXICAN GYPSY
x BURGLARY
SEX
NARCOTIC

x WHITE — MEXICAN GYPSY
COLORED
x MALE
FEMALE

RIGHT THUMB	RIGHT INDEX	RIGHT MIDDLE	RIGHT RING	RIGHT LITTLE
				

LEFT

Number 000000 Classification 4-4-4-4-4

ROBBERY — MEXICAN GYPSY
x BURGLARY
SEX
NARCOTIC

x WHITE — MEXICAN GYPSY
COLORED
x MALE
FEMALE

LEFT THUMB	LEFT INDEX	LEFT MIDDLE	LEFT RING	LEFT LITTLE

GENERAL APPEARANCE CARD

NO. 000000

SEX Male COLOR White CLASS. 211-231-154

1929

GENERAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HEIGHT
1. short (up to 5'6") ( )
2. medium (5'6" - 5'10") (X)
3. tall (over 5'10") ( )

WEIGHT
1. light (up to 149 lbs.) (X)
2. medium (150 lbs. - 179 lbs.) ( )
3. heavy (180 lbs. up) ( )

BUILD
1. slender (X)
2. medium ( )
3. heavy ( )

COMPLEXION
1. sallow ( )
2. light-fair (X)
3. ruddy ( )
4. dark-swarthy ( )
5. freckled ( )

HAIR
1. blonde ( )
2. red ( )
3. brown (X)

HAIR (cont'd)
4. black ( )
5. grey ( )
6. partially grey ( )
7. bald ( )
8. partially bald ( )

EYES
1. blue (X)
2. grey ( )
3. hazel ( )
4. maroon or brown ( )
5. black ( )
6. green ( )

APPARENT RACE
1. White
Native (X)
Foreign ( )
2. Negro ( )
3. Other Races

TEETH
1. protruding, upper ( )
2. protruding, lower ( )
3. irregular ( )
4. gold - visible ( )
5. stained (X)
6. visible decay ( )
7. false or missing ( )

VISIBLE SCARS AND MOLES
1. face & head, R. side ( )
2. face & head, L. side ( )
3. face & head, both sides ( )
4. middle of forehead (X)
5. neck ( )
6. nose (include broken nose) ( )
7. R. hand, wrist or arm ( )
8. L. hand, wrist or arm ( )
9. both hands, wrists or arms ( )
10. cleft chin ( )

DATE OF BIRTH

August 15, 1929

PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS

AMPUTATIONS AND DEFORMITIES
1. right ear ( )
2. left ear ( )
3. right arm ( )
4. right leg ( )
5. left arm ( )
6. left leg ( )
7. right hand ( )
8. ½ fit hand ( )
9. right foot ( )
10. left foot ( ) 12
11. finger or fingers from right hand ( )
12. finger or fingers from left hand ( )
13. hunch back ( )
14. lame ( )
15. crippled right arm ( )
16. crippled left arm ( )
17. crippled right leg ( )
18. crippled left leg ( )

OTHER PECULIARITIES (Note.)

EYE DEFECTS
1. cast right eye ( )
2. cast left eye ( )
3. R. eye missing, blind or artificial ( )
4. L. eye missing, blind or artificial ( )
5. noticeably near sighted

TATTOO MARKS
1. right arm ( )
2. left arm ( )
3. right hand ( )
4. left hand ( )
5. visible neck or chest ( )

General Appearance Cards and Fingerprint Cards are made on all persons who have been either convicted of robbery, burglary, sex crimes, etc., or are believed capable of these crimes.

FOR JEWELRY ONLY

ARTICLE Ladies Cocktail Diamond Ring MATERIAL WG 14K

INSCRIPTION, ETC. W G 14K

SETTING AND DESIGN

NO.	KIND	SIZE
1	Diamond in center — 22 Point	
18	small chips	

PURCHASE PRICE 40.00 AMOUNT LOANED

TIME RECEIVED 11:30 P. M. A. M. DATE 9-13 58

DEALER'S NAME HARRY'S LOAN CO., Inc.

DEALER'S LOCATION 2458 Martindale Ave., Indianapolis

DATE REPORTED

DEALER'S TICKET NO. A4210

SIGNATURE [illegible]

ADDRESS 816 W. [illegible] Ave

DESCRIPTION OF CUSTOMER TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE DEALER

SEX Male AGE 48 HEIGHT 5 FT 10½ IN WEIGHT 164 LBS

RACE OR NATIONALITY White

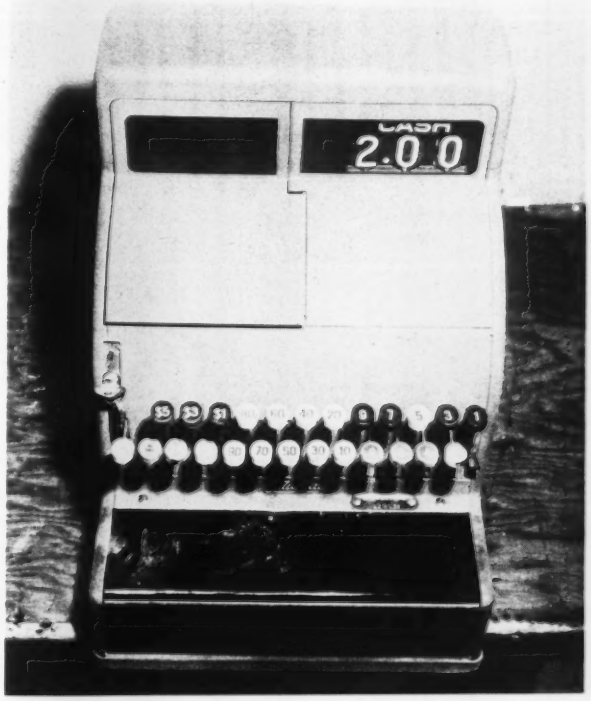
CLOTHING Gray suit

COMPLEXION Light

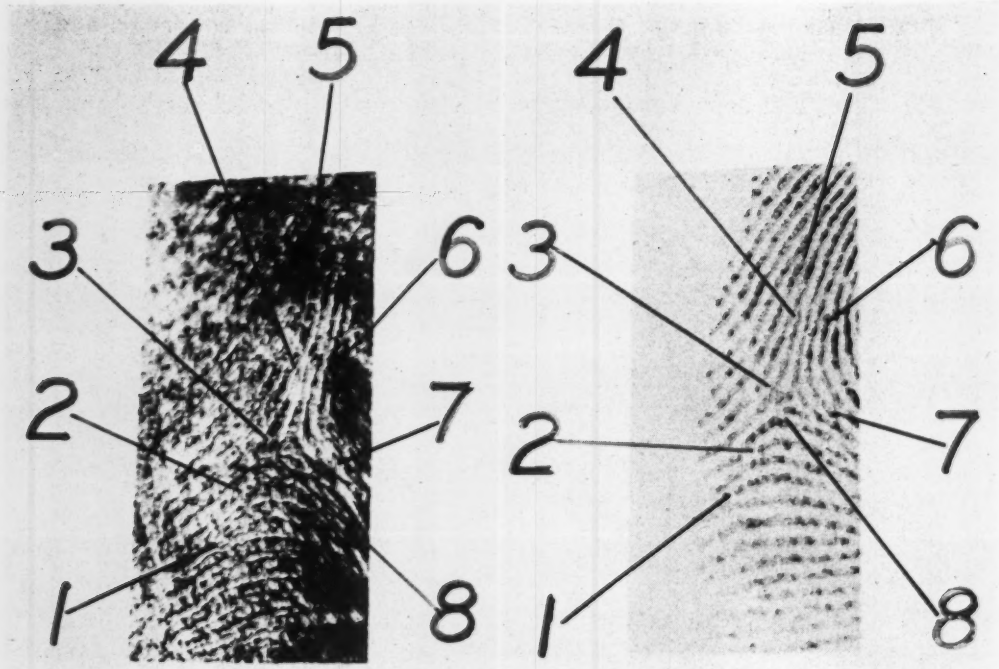
RIGHT THUMB

CENTURY PRESS 51 LIBERTY BLDG. LI 3247

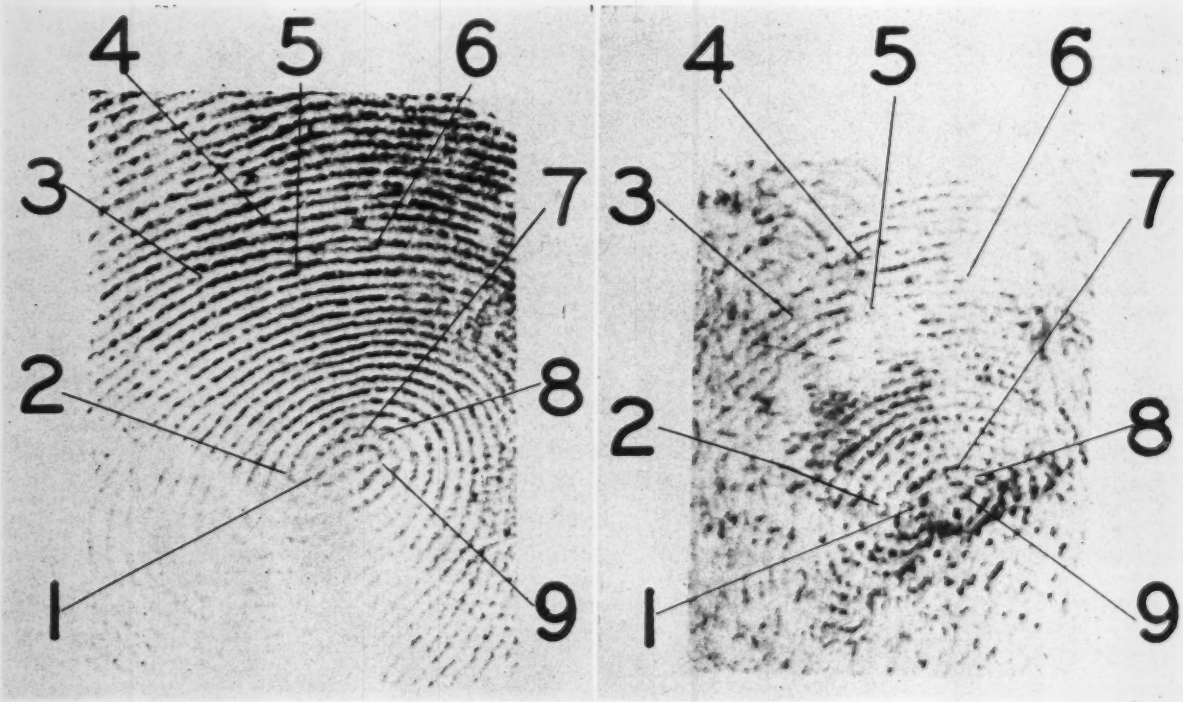
Fingerprint card was pulled which corresponded with fingerprint on the above pawn shop card, thereby, identifying the burglar and clearing over 128 cases of larceny and burglary.



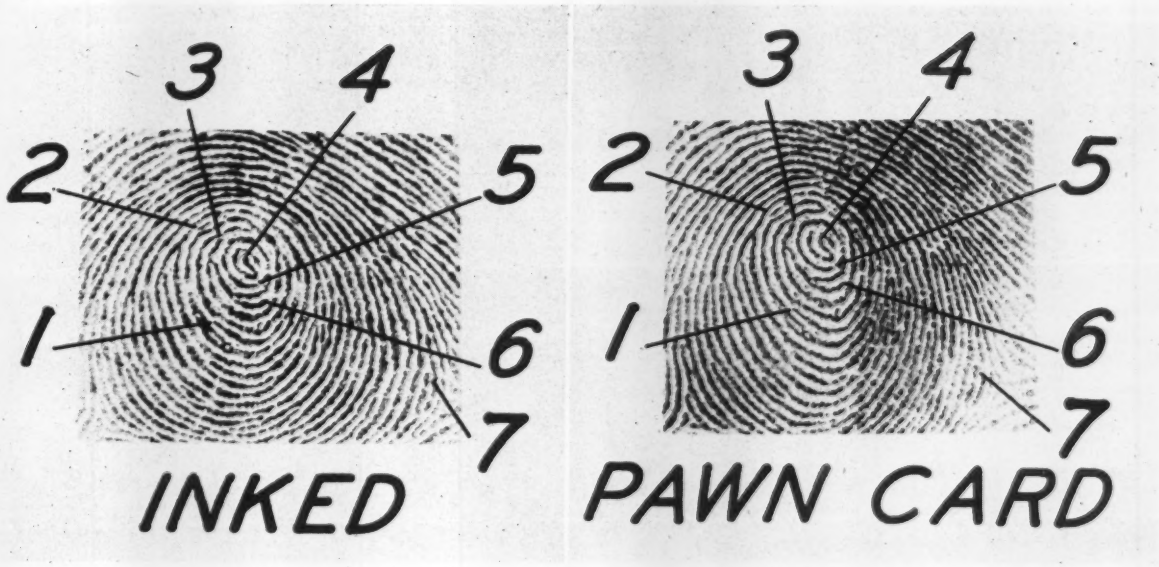
Photographic reproduction of the cash register involved in two holdups. Shown here in condition after holdup in which store owner was shot.



Photographic reproductions of the latent fingerprint developed on cash register at the scene of the first robberry, with the fingerprint in file with which it was identified.



Photographic reproduction of latent fingerprint recovered at scene of second holdup in which the owner was shot. Inked impression is from file with which latent was identified.



Photographic reproduction of fingerprint from pawn shop card and fingerprint in file. This case cleared over one hundred twenty eight cases of larceny and burglary.

The left and right hands are filed separately, each having its own individual classification.

As the files grow, it will be necessary to breakdown some of the classifications, such as in the right hand, those having all right slope loops, which under the Henry System, would be ulnar; the classification will be 3-3-3-3-3; with the amount of loops that there are, this is the first that will need a breakdown; we will use the Federal Bureau of Investigation Method of super extension, that is:

In Finger No. 2	1 to 5	is given the value of S
	6 to 12	is given the value of M
	13 and over	is given the value of L
In Finger No. 3	1 to 8	is given the value of S
	9 to 14	is given the value of M
	15 and over	is given the value of L
In Finger No. 4	1 to 10	is given the value of S
	11 to 18	is given the value of M
	19 and over	is given the value of L

This same method of sub-division will apply to the left hand, where probably the largest section will be left slope loops, or as under the Henry System of classification, all ulnar loops.

In Finger No. 7	same value of Finger No. 2
In Finger No. 8	same value of Finger No. 3
In Finger No. 9	same value as Finger No. 4

When it is necessary to sub-divide the whorls, the regular tracing will be used.

We made a systematic search through all 143,500 records, that we have, in order to avoid duplication in the new files, when we established the General Appearance Card File, and the Simultaneous Impression System fingerprint cards, marking the file accordingly. At the same time, we made sure that the most recent photo available was placed in our photograph file making all files current. ★★★

BRITISH VIEW SEAT BELT AS SAFETY FACTOR

The automobile industry and the car-buying public must now know that injuries to car occupants can be prevented or their severity lessened, if after a crash the car seat is still firmly anchored to the floor and its occupant maintained in the seat and not violently ejected from it. The avoidance of this hazard is of particular importance to the safety of occupants in small British cars.

The position as I now understand it is that the makers of reliable British safety harness cannot afford an expensive and continuous national advertising campaign, nor can they provide a national cover for the prompt fitting of their equipment. Hence obtaining the right equipment and getting it securely and comfortably fitted to match the body and seat design of a particular car now results in so much trouble and expense that relatively few owners will go through these difficulties. Although it would be unreasonable to expect the British motor industry to undertake a national advertising campaign for safety harness, it *could be* to the advantage of their sales, both at home and abroad, to advertise (perhaps in the smallest print, in the corner of their normal advertisements) their willingness to supply and fit reliable safety harness suitable to their particular design of car. This would cost them nothing, it undoubtedly would save hospital surgeons and nurses a lot of painstaking work and keep more care owners alive and so able to buy more cars.

. . . British Medical Journal, March 12, 1960.

The Flexible Unit — A Unique Striking Force

By George D. Eastman

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Director Eastman holds the B.A. degree in Political Science from the University of Washington and has completed all the requirements for the Master's degree in Public Administration at New York University, with the exception of the thesis which is now in preparation. A graduate of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute and the National FBI Academy, he was a Patrolman in the Seattle Police Department 1937-43; Sergeant 1943-46, and in 1946 he became Chief of Police in Seattle, a position he held until 1952 when he accepted the appointment as Director of the National Safety Council's Western Region in 1952.*

Subsequently, he served as Consulting Expert to the U. S. Treasury Department 1954-55 and during the next two years was Superintendent of Police for the Port of New York Authority. He has been a part-time consultant to government since 1947 and as a police consultant has been engaged for the survey and reorganization of police departments in several American cities. The author now holds the position as Director of Public Safety in the city of Pontiac, Michigan, to which he was appointed on October 7, 1958. Director Eastman is eminently qualified by training and experience to direct the attention of the field to an operational device that has paid handsome dividends wherever it has been tried.

Every conscientious police administrator is more often than not concerned, and sometimes troubled, by an apparent inability to effectively deploy his patrol strength for maximum service and striking force. Rather limited personnel and the multitudinous problems of regular patrol service frequently seem to preclude the attaining of proper selective enforcement, or selective pressure, against special crime problems. This is frequently a more difficult problem to resolve in a small community than in a large one.

Pontiac, Michigan is a city of twenty square miles with a population of approximately 85,000. The personnel strength of the Police Division of the Department of Public Safety is one hundred and twenty-four. This means a ratio of total personnel to population of 1.46 per thousand, a rather low ratio even in such a small city. Civilians comprise 13.1 per cent of the personnel.

The patrol bureau has a captain, three lieutenants, eight sergeants and fifty-six patrolmen. The bureau operates on permanent tours, with daily shift changes at 7:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M., and 11:00 P.M. On the tours, the number of units average seven, eleven, and ten. There is no traffic bureau. All field units are one-man. The one-man car operation follows very carefully prescribed regulations for the conduct of one-man units for maximum efficiency and for maximum safety. With four men of the patrol bureau assigned to three-wheeler duties, the optimum remaining strength is fifty-two.

All of the field units are assigned on the basis of a beat study made by Public Administration Service during the course of a survey completed in early 1958. This logically resulted in beat layouts of various sizes and widely differing responsibilities. The basic responsibility of being available for immediate response to called-for service, and normal beat checking, including building checks, field interrogations and traffic enforcement, meant that no manpower was available to provide unusual and important pressure to special problems, particularly to those criminal in nature.

Study clearly indicated that regularly assigned beat personnel was inadequate to cope with several problems demanding attention. It was further decided that the patrol bureau, even with a reasonable increase in personnel, if beat assigned, would still be relatively ineffectual in dealing with some problems. Three of the problems demanding special attention were house burglaries and robberies, and an area in which vice activities were prevalent.

The division staff study very clearly demonstrated the need for a special striking force. This was created through establishing, what for a better name, we now call the Flexible Unit. To give a proper basis of evaluation, the unit was initially, and still is, comprised of five patrolmen and one sergeant.[1] The determined purpose of the squad is serving as a compact, flexible and effective operational striking force in given locations at times when a need for the force is indicated. Basic responsibility for police incidents, including repressive and preventive activity, investigation, and arrest, remain where it was previously assigned, with the patrol field units.

To maintain the unit intact, it only works five days a week, usually Tuesdays through Saturdays. Duty hours, as flexible and variable as the activities of the unit, normally begin between seven P.M. and midnight. The usual starting time is eight P.M. Although each officer normally works alone and in uniform, he is on occasion paired with one or more officers and may work

Address: George D. Eastman, Director of Public Safety, Pontiac, Michigan.

[1] Sergeant James Bale, Patrolmen Dallas Flesher, William Moore, James Teal, Jack Beach, Charles Chancy.

→

Upper—Felony stop. Notice small recall light to rear of blinker. Good communications are essential to this type of operation.

Center—Going on duty, plain car, plain clothes, and walkie-talkie.

Lower—Field Interrogation.

PONTIAC
POLICE

Stakeout on burglaries with walkie-talkie.

in plain clothes. Automobiles are made available to the unit from the division's pool of unmarked police vehicles, which would not otherwise be in use during the duty hours of the flexible unit.

Duties of the flexible unit are extremely varied. All six men, including the sergeant, may be utilized for a period of time, for instance, on stakeouts at known crime hazards, or on surveillance of known criminals. With walkie-talkies available to them, they often may be found at night giving special attention to a residential area in which there have been problems of house burglaries, indecent exposure and theft from automobiles. On another night, they may be found in old clothes, walking a railroad track from which there is ready access for burglars to many industrial and commercial establishments. They are also used by the detective bureau to process difficult-to-serve warrants during the late hours of the night.

Fortunately, the flexible unit has ready access to an excellent records bureau. Alpha, location, crime, field interrogation, and other files are in constant use to develop leads, to check out suspects, and to uncover crime problems. Standard and special spot maps are additional tools of the unit. Pre-tour briefings and instructions are routine but important.

The flexible unit does not run on any call that would normally be handled by a regular patrol unit. It has a definite responsibility, however, for aid to the units in felonies-in-process complaints. Here, however, the procedure is to "cover off" the scene of the crime on a quadrant basis. The ready ability to draw as many as six cars into the quadrant covering all escape routes has resulted in numerous important arrests involving, in a relatively short period of time, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, indecent exposure and thefts from automobiles. Immediately on making such an arrest, the case is given to the patrol bureau unit responsible for the district in which the offense occurred, and the flexible unit then only gives such additional assistance as the unit may request.

The unit, through its sergeant, is functionally and operationally responsible to the commanding officer of the patrol bureau, and is thus only under the nominal supervision of the commanding officer of the platoon. A platoon lieutenant, however, is privileged to take charge of the unit at any time he feels that circumstances warrant. He then is required, unless he made only a minor assignment, to explain his action by memorandum to the bureau commanding officer. Cooperation between the flexible unit and the patrol and other bureaus has been of the highest quality. The unit itself serves almost as a catalyst in making the line units effective in achieving their common ends.

As a result of the flexible unit's activities, the incidence of house burglaries and robberies has been reduced. The area of vice activity referred to above, is no longer a problem to the police. In spite of competent work on the part of the vice squad and the regular units of the patrol bureau, the division had been unable to accomplish this working under normal conditions with standard procedures.

When not engaged in the repression of criminal activities, and when not involved in special assignments, the unit turns its attention to the problem of selective enforcement of hazardous moving violations. Here again, the use of the unit has proven effective.

An interesting effect of the unit's activities has been a greatly reduced incidence of people just wandering in the streets at late hours. This results from constant checking on the part of the men of the flexible unit, and of the regular patrol units, of such people. In all cases where it is warranted, a field interrogation card is made out and filed. Two or three interrogations of a person for a night or two serves to discourage his nocturnal prowling.

The use of the flexible unit in the City of Pontiac has been eminently justified. For such a unit to be effective, however, it must be, as

in Pontiac, supervised by a person of unusual skill and staffed by enthusiastic hard-working policemen. Relations between it and other units and bureaus must be clearly defined. Responsibilities of the supervisory officer, not only to his own command, but to other ranking personnel, must also be established.

There must be careful adherence to prescribed communications and operational procedures to avoid a change of pace when two men work together in the same unit. The unit, when composed of two men, still follows in detail the prescribed procedures for one-man unit operation.

Safety precautions, require among many other items, that each officer clear with central radio each time he leaves the car, giving his location, reason for his stop, and the license number of the vehicle involved, if he has stopped one. Ten minutes is the maximum time allowed on such and out-of-service report for a call placing the unit back in service. If he has not returned to service within this short period of time, additional units are immediately dispatched to the location given in his last broadcast.

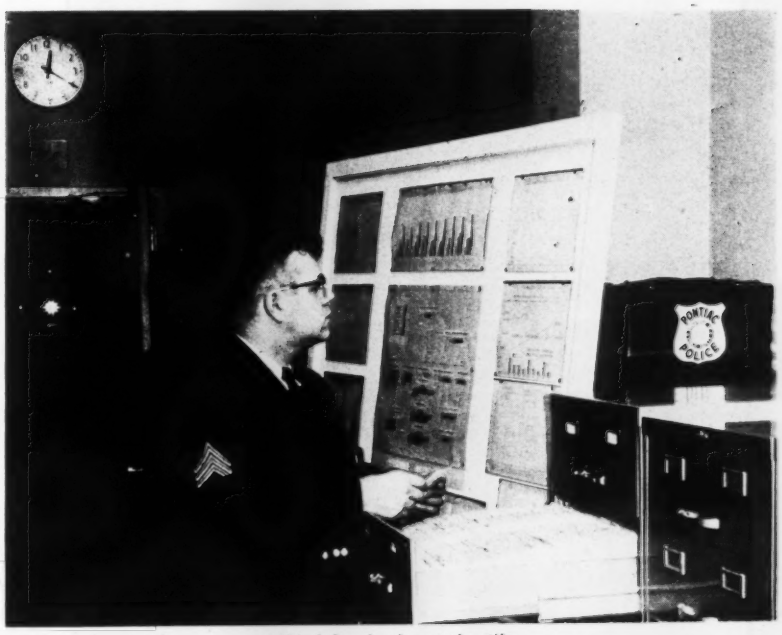
The following resume illustrates the work of the unit and its productivity for the month of September 1959:

Arrests

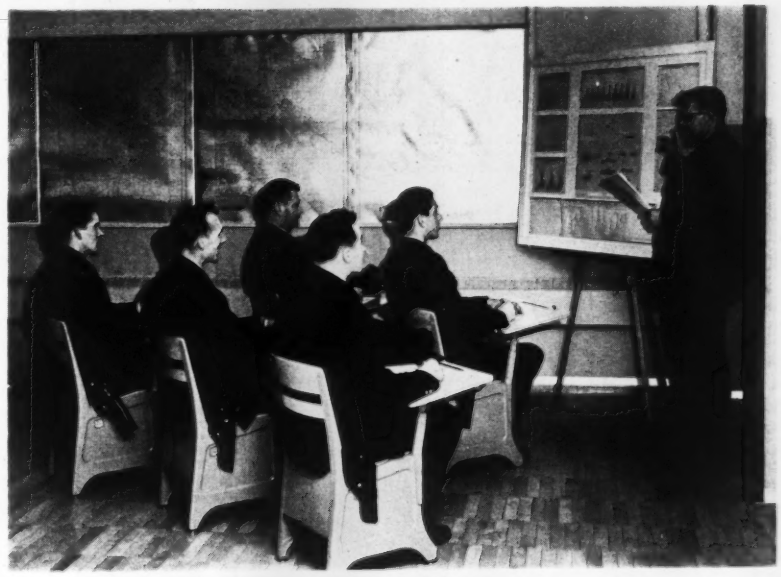
Misdemeanors	
Drunk & Disorderly	4
Felonies	
Robbery	6
Felonious Assault	1
Burglary	8
Grand Larceny	3
Larceny from Person	3
Larceny from Mails	1
Larceny from Autos	1
Abduction	1
Possession of Stolen Property	1
Total Arrests	29
Field Interrogations recorded	121
Assists to other bureaus and units	58
Miscellaneous Assignments	
Foot patrol	134 hours
Surveillance	42 hours
Stake-outs	310 hours
Special Details	17 hours
Records Research	6 hours

Acts of Valor

The unit sergeant and one of his men broke into a burning building and rescued two persons. For this action, carried out at great personal risk, each received special commendation. Two regular bureau officers were also commended for their alertness in discovering the fire. The rescue was made before the fire division had completed its run to the scene.



Midnight checke of the file.



Pre-tour briefing.

Any department beset with serious criminal problems should give consideration to creating such a unit. The loss of manpower from the regular patrol bureau to the flexible unit is negligible. The gain accruing from the selective application of force by such a cohesive fast-moving unit enables the chief to quickly increase effectiveness within the limits of his available manpower.

No single activity of the Pontiac Police Division has done so much to raise the level of citizen safety in homes and on the streets of the community, as that of the Flexible Unit!

Maui County Police Department Time Expenditure Analysis

By Chief Jean R. Lane

A CONVERSION OF WORK LOAD INTO TIME UNITS

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Chief Lane entered police service October 1, 1934, with the Honolulu Police Department. On August 10, 1939, he was granted a leave of absence to assist in the reorganization of the Maui County Police Department when the pattern of police administration was changed from that of an elected Sheriff to the Police Commission plan, the Commissioners being appointed by the Governor. He was appointed Deputy Chief of Police on May 1, 1940 and became Chief of Police on November 1, 1943. He has served continuously in this capacity since that date. Chief Lane is a graduate of the National Police Academy.*

Chief August Vollmer and other leading thinkers of the American police field have pointed out that beat construction and layout constitute one of the gravest problems faced by a police administrator. The conversion of work load to time units offers a valid and sound approach to the problem. It carries the torch one important step further in placing police organization and administration on a scientific basis.

IT might well be said that statistics is the life-blood of a police administrator. According to Webster, "Statistics is the science of collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for deduction or for bringing forward facts to prove something."

The police administrator can ably carry out his responsibilities only if he has access to complete statistics on matters relative to the operation of his department, as well as statistics dealing with forces having influence on these operations.

The major portion of our statistical records are used for the purpose of measuring the effectiveness of the department, and of primary importance is the statistics on offenses and clearances.

We can put statistics to work in many ways—we use statistics for determining personnel requirements, not only for the department as a whole but also for a breakdown by district, beat and watch—we use statistics to determine the work load of officers by district, beat and watch.

For instance, in determining the size of a beat area, we must consider several important factors including natural boundaries, population, road conditions and mileage, sparsely populated areas in relation to built up areas, high risk areas and number and types of offenses peculiar to a specific area.

Though we have set up an elaborate system of compiling the foregoing statistics, as well as many others, there has been one phase, an extremely important one, that seems to have been overlooked. I am referring to the lack of material in our statistics relative to the actual amount of time expended by officers for the different types of police work.

One of the foremost objectives in any department is to provide adequate and efficient patrol—first, for the purpose of observation and deterrence in the prevention of crime and, second, for traffic control. By what method can we determine how much time our officers spend on these functions?

In presenting the problem in another way, we ask ourselves these questions—Does each beat officer have adequate time to patrol his beat for traffic control and crime prevention? — Is it possible that other more immediate and pressing problems such as the investigation of reported cases, follow-up work, directing of traffic and other such demanding services prevent adequate time being spent on patrol?

As we begin thinking along these lines, we come up with a few more questions such as:

- How much time do officers spend on accident investigation?
- Has foot patrol been eliminated to such an extent that building checks and neighborhood patrol have been reduced at a cost to efficiency in this field?
- How much time do officers spend on juvenile matters ?
- Is report writing actually as time consuming as it is purported to be—if so, are there ways to cut down the time spent on report writing?

How do we go about finding the answers to such questions as these in some practical way? My deputy and I, along with other superior officers, started kicking this idea around some two years ago until we finally decided upon the idea of conducting a survey which we labelled "Time Expenditure Survey."

Such a survey may not be new to some departments but to us it was, and we had to start from scratch. Our first job was to set up all police work into various categories for which time expended could be recorded, which would make it possible to obtain the answers we wanted.

Our first attempt revealed a flaw in that we were trying to keep tab of too many detailed phases of our operations, which in turn demanded too much work from the officer for

Address: Chief Jean R. Lane, Maui County Police Department, Wailuku, Hawaii.

A view of Maui County Police Headquarters at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.

the survey itself. We realized that the problem was to develop a system of recording time expended for the various tasks without adding to the work of the officer on beat. If we required too much detail, we felt that it would alienate the cooperation of the officer, which might well defeat the purpose of the survey.

Finally it was decided that we would record the time spent on the following eight major categories:

1. Traffic Accident Investigation
2. Investigation of Felony Cases
3. Investigation of all other Criminal Cases
4. Miscellaneous Services and Reports (Domestic — Fire — Suicides — Property — Non-Traffic, etc.)
5. Traffic Post Assignment
6. Foot Patrol (Building check, etc.)
7. Highway Patrol
8. General Miscellaneous (Dispatch relief, court appearances, etc.)

In addition, we provided for the officer to record time spent on juvenile matters and vice investigation, even though such matters would also fall under the specific heading of one of the major categories. Though the survey was primarily for the purpose of determining time expended by the uniform officers, we did provide for the recording of time expended by the detectives in those classes we felt were necessary.

Our next step in the progress of the time expenditure survey was the drafting of a form which would best serve the purpose. The final form decided upon required only a few minutes of the officer's day to make a complete listing of the way his time was spent. The form did not have to be completed in a formal manner but could be filled out with pen or pencil and in the simplest manner possible. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of making entries at the actual time when the particular work was started and finished.

At the same time, it was necessary to have the officer understand that this survey was not being conducted to check on the officer, although it well could be used for that purpose. It was pointed out that the name of the officer on the form was only required to maintain a complete tabulation of all beats for each day of the survey.

A second form was then provided for use by Bureau and District Commanders to compile survey results according to beat and watch. This then became the basic material from which all data could be obtained on whatever subject that was wanted.

A final tabulation sheet was then used to show the number of man-hours expended in each category for each district, as well as for the County as a whole, which gave us a revealing picture of the percentage of man-hours expended in relation to each category in the districts and in the County.

A study of the survey report for the first month revealed a fact which was contrary to the general thinking of police administrators, including my own, that we are experiencing a continual reduction of patrol time due to the many demands being made upon police service. Contrary to this, our January survey report showed that some 60% of the officers's time was spent on patrol.

This opened up an entirely new line of thinking and we had to find the answers. Our survey showed that an exceedingly large amount of time was spent in patrol on the first watch. As a result, we launched another study to determine the actual length of time it is required to make a complete business concern building check by beat. As most of you know, in addition to the town areas, we have a considerable number of small groups of business buildings widely scattered. This added to the problem, but once the building check time was established we learned that in some areas two checks could be made in place of

MAUI COUNTY POLICE DEPT. TIME EXPENDITURE SURVEY REPORT — 1958
Monthly Average by District of Man Hours and Percentage
as Compiled from Months of March, May and July

	Total	*Wailuku*	*Lanai*	*Hana*	*Lahaina*	*Molokai*	*Det. Bu.*
Traffic Accident Invest.	58:15	47:20	2:40	4:10	1:20	2:45	.....
Percentage	.7	81.3	4.6	7.1	2.3	4.7	.....
Felony Investigation	293:45	17:10	14:50	.....	2:40	23:25	235:40
Percentage	3.5	5.8	5.1	.....	.9	8.0	80.2
Other Criminal Invest.	612:25	150:20	34:10	13:10	22:45	122:25	269:35
Percentage	7.4	24.5	5.6	2.2	3.7	20.0	44.0
Miscel Services & Reports	306:15	125:40	32:00	21:45	5:45	78:15	42:50
Percentage	3.6	41.0	10.4	7.1	1.9	25.6	14.0
Traffic Post, etc.	752:15	634:55	36:20	27:30	38:55	14:35	.....
Percentage	9.0	84.4	4.8	3.7	5.2	1.9	.....
Patrol, Foot	1269:10	853:35	41:40	28:10	218:15	127:30	.....
Percentage	15.2	67.3	3.3	2.2	17.2	10.0	.....
Patrol, Motor	3771:35	2156:55	244:20	123:45	595:15	372:20	279:00
Percentage	45.0	57.2	6.5	3.3	15.8	9.8	7.4
Miscellaneous	1304:40	218:05	279:45	88:30	333:20	331:50	53:10
Percentage	15.6	16.7	21.4	6.8	25.6	25.4	4.1
TOTAL	8368:20	4204:00	685:45	307:00	1218:15	1073:05	880:15
Percentage	100.0	50.2	8.2	3.7	14.6	12.8	10.5
Juvenile Matters	246:25	24:30	15:00	3:15	1:35	47:00	155:05
Percentage	2.9	10.0	6.1	1.3	.6	19.1	62.9
Vice Conditions	229:15	.....	16:30	.....	5:05	6:20	201:20
Percentage	2.7	.....	7.2	.....	2.2	2.8	87.8
Report Writing	?	454:20	35:55	?	80:55	99:50	?

NOTE: Percentage figure represents percentage of total man hours for County.

MAUI COUNTY POLICE DEPT. MONTHLY REPORT — TIME EXPENDITURE SURVEY REPORT *District 1*
TIME EXPENDITURE SURVEY REPORT
District 1

	Beats								Totals
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVEST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Beat Totals, 1st Watch	3-15	1-10		7-50		7-15	3-45	1-05	24-20
Beat Totals, 2nd Watch	1-20	2-45	5-50	3-10	2-10	2-20	3-40	4-45	26-00
Beat Totals, 3rd Watch		-50	4-20	1-25	1-00	2-50	2-55	1-45	15-05
Month Totals	4-35	4-45	10-10	12-25	3-10	12-25	10-20	7-35	65-25
FELONY INVESTIGATION									
Beat Totals, 1st Watch		-25							-25
Beat Totals, 2nd Watch		-40	2-10		2-15	-45		-20	6-10
Beat Totals, 3rd Watch	-15	1-35	1-30	-40	1-10	-50	-45		6-45
Month Totals	-15	2-40	3-40	-40	3-25	1-35	-45	-20	13-20
OTHER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION									
Beat Totals, 1st Watch	3-45	2-15	2-15	2-55	1-10	1-45	1-00		15-05
Beat Totals, 2nd Watch	7-45	3-25	15-50	6-25	7-50	16-25	13-05	13-40	84-25
Beat Totals, 3rd Watch	11-50	5-15	14-20	12-10	20-10	8-40	5-40	6-30	84-50
Month Totals	23-20	10-55	32-25	21-30	29-25	26-50	19-45	20-10	184-20
TRAFFIC-POST-STANDBY-ETC.									
Beat Totals, 1st Watch	3-45	-45	2-25	9-50	-45	4-55	-30	6-45	29-40
Beat Totals, 2nd Watch	49-45	23-30	52-45	68-25	46-55	22-20	28-55	29-00	321-35
Beat Totals, 3rd Watch	58-55	15-10	63-15	77-25	62-25	63-00	38-10	36-20	414-40
Month Totals	112-25	39-25	118-25	155-40	110-05	90-15	67-35	72-05	765-55
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE									
Beat Totals, 1st Watch	2-55		-50	1-05	-15	-40	1-10		6-55
Beat Totals, 2nd Watch	3-40	3-15	8-35	7-20	5-25	11-40	6-40	4-15	50-50
Beat Totals, 3rd Watch	4-50	3-15	9-50	8-05	3-15	6-25	5-50	6-20	47-50
Month Totals	11-25	6-30	19-15	16-30	8-55	18-45	13-40	10-35	105-35
PATROL, FOOT									
Beat Totals, 1st Watch	54-25	40-30	41-45	87-05	42-45	100-50	31-00	76-20	474-40
Beat Totals, 2nd Watch	-20	11-30	8-00		-10	4-45			24-45
Beat Totals, 3rd Watch	27-30	29-25	54-40	52-45	44-50	44-30	25-20	40-45	319-45
Month Totals	82-15	81-25	104-25	139-50	87-45	150-05	56-20	117-05	819-10

NOTE: Figures denote man hours and minutes.

one. In endeavoring to make the best use of the officers' time on the first watch, we also considered the fact that traffic is at a minimum during the first watch and that the amount of time expended for traffic patrol was not warranted. This study also resulted in supplying superior officers with first hand information as to the maximum time required in making building checks in any one beat or sections thereof.

A second matter for consideration was brought to light relative to the actual use of the patrol time available. In the past, the usual instructions were to the effect that the beat officer was to use his own judgment in patrolling his beat when he was not on a specific assignment. This has been changed as the result of the survey. Now, special highway patrol assignments are made during certain hours of a watch and only an emergency is sufficient cause to remove an officer from these assignments. Follow-up work and other tasks not considered emergencies are performed at other hours.

Such control of highway patrolling through specific assignments has paid off in more than one way—an increase of 141% in the number of citations for moving traffic violations and the reduction of traffic accidents by 8% over the previous year. And we believe that part of the credit for an improved accident rate should go to the planned highway patrol system, a direct result of the survey.

I might add that the monthly average of our survey for the months of March, May and July showed that patrol time accounted for 45% of total man-hours worked, while footpatrol, which includes building check, accounted for slightly over 15.

Traffic accident investigation has always been considered to be one of the most time-consuming tasks in police work. Our survey showed that time expended to investigate two hundred eighty-six accidents during the year average only 7/10

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of 1% of the total man-hours worked per month. Actually, 3¾ hours was the average time spent in making a traffic accident investigation, exclusive of report writing time. Though this seems like a lot of time, it must be considered that each accident usually requires two officers at the scene and possibly a third officer to direct traffic or be assigned to the hospital to interview the injured and witnesses. More serious accidents also require considerable time for follow-up work. When these various assignments are all considered, it would appear that 3¾ hours is not unreasonable for the average traffic accident investigation.

In relation to traffic accident investigation, I might add at this point that during the last several years the Maui department has endeavored to reduce the amount of time required to conduct traffic accident investigations. We have a rule that before re-printing any of our forms and this includes all types of forms, it is circulated among the officers making use of it with instructions that comments and recommendations to simplify or eliminate unnecessary work are welcomed. This has helped us simplify the traffic casualty form considerably—for instance, "fill in" and "check off" spaces are liberally provided to eliminate the need to write up the material.

As the result of the survey, I would like to comment briefly on some of the other things we learned. Approximately 3% of the total man-hours is taken up on work with

Eight Junior Traffic Police Officers with a police instructor. There are five hundred Junior Police Officers in Jaui County.

Professor Kichi Tohei, from Japan, applying hold and giving special instructions to Lieut. S. Suzuki, police instructor, in the Art of Aikido with officers of the Department looking on.

juveniles by the uniform patrol and the detective bureau together, while on the other hand the detectives spend some 17.6% of their time on juvenile cases.

Slightly less than 3% of the officers' time is consumed in carrying out vice control measures. On the Island of Maui the uniform patrol and the detectives have overlapping authority and responsibility in the enforcement of laws relating to vice. The detective bureau doubles as a vice squad at various times and can change their hats at any time when conditions so warrant. The detectives spent 22.9% of their time on vice control.

Probably more complaints and more grumbling are heard from officers in connection with report writing than any other one thing in police work. Police officials here will agree, I am sure, that there are few police departments in the nation that make as complete typewritten reports as do the four departments in Hawaii. Consequently, we have grown to believe that report writing is one of the most time-consuming chores of a police officer's lot, and all of us have attempted to find ways and means of alleviating this task whenever possible.

Our survey on time spent in report writing covered the uniform patrol officers of four districts. The average time spent on this activity per day per officer was thirty-four minutes, with the officers of one of the districts averaging as low as twenty-three minutes. Consideration, of course, must be given to the fact that the slow typing officer is at a disadvantage and to help this group we have given special classes in typing.

In concluding this paper I wish to point out that, though all of our departments in Hawaii have a very complete statistical system for compiling data necessary to determine various aspects of police work, it is my belief that with the addition of a time expenditure survey the Maui Police Department has acquired one more yard stick with which we can better measure our use of manpower.

It is planned to carry out such a time expenditure survey every two or three years so that we will be in a position to make still further comparisons. It is our belief that with the completion of this first time expenditure survey we have taken one more step forward in improving police service to our communities.

Ranking officers attend a course in Police Command and Supervision conducted by an instructor from the Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

Police Personnel Testing Experience of The New York City Police Department

By Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Inspector Gallati, Commanding Officer of the New York City Police Academy, dealing with that critical phase of police personnel administration—the screening process. The first article appeared in the May-June issue of POLICE.*

PSYCHOLOGICAL tests enable users to draw reasonably valid conclusions with a fair degree of reliability when the test results are applied to groups similar to the groups on which the tests were standardized. In all cases it is essential that such tests possess validity and reliability and they must be standardized. When we say tests should have validity we mean that they should actually measure what they purport to measure. This is determined by the relationship between the test results and some criterion of efficiency on the job. By the reliability of the test is meant the consistency with which it serves as a measuring instrument. If a test is reliable, a person taking it at two different times, or taking two or more different (but equivalent) forms of the same test should achieve substantially the same score each time. Tests are said to be standardized when group norms have been established.

It is obvious, therefore, that considerable planning and research is essential for the proper employment of such tests. Generally, it may be said that they are most effectively used when they are considered supplemental to the character investigation, interview and performance rating. Let us briefly consider, then, the types of psychologic and psychiatric screening which may be employed as an additional element in the police selection process.

Psychological tests may be grouped into five major categories:

1. Intelligence
2. Achievement
3. Aptitude
4. Interests and Attitudes
5. Personality

Address: Deputy Chief Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati Comm. Officer, New York Police Academy, 7 Hubert Street, New York 13, New York.

1. Intelligence tests, generally, attempt to gauge the general level of intelligence, i.e., the ability to reason and make sound judgments. Included among such tests are the Otis, Army General Classification Tests, the Stanford-Binet Tests and several others. The New York City Police Academy has extensively employed the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, Higher Form. More than 19,000 police eligibles, patrolmen and recruits have been tested to date, as well as some 2,000 superior officers.

2. Achievement tests may be grouped under two main headings: educational achievement and vocational proficiency. The former is designed to measure what and how much one has learned; the latter, how well one can perform a particular task. Tests in these categories include the Cooperative General Achievement Tests, College Entrance Examination Board Tests, Scholastic Aptitude Test, and the Seashore-Bennett Stenographic Proficiency Test.

3. Aptitude tests are constructed to indicate a potential ability to perform a certain kind of activity. The two most common forms are mechanical and clerical. These tests include the Bennett Mechanical Comprehension Test, the Minnesota Spatial Relations Tests, the General Aptitude Test Battery and several others. We have begun to experiment with the Bennett Mechanical Comprehension Test.

4. Interest tests endeavor to predict success in vocational fields by comparing the interests of the persons tested with the interests of successful people in the field. The most widely known tests of this type are the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, the Kuder Preference Record and the Alport-Vernon Study of Values.

Tests of attitude attempt to measure attitudes towards a variety of subjects and have been most widely used in the business and political sphere. For example, Bogardus' Social Distance Scale is widely known for its measure of attitudes toward various national, ethnic and religious groups. Our Police Academy is now using the Strong Vocational Interest Blank.

5. Personality tests attempt to measure personal adjustment, emotional stability, social relationships, mental malfunctioning and many other aspects of personality such as aggression vs. submission. Examples

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of well known tests in this area include: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Edwards Personal Preference Scale, Bernreuter Personality Inventory, Cornell Index, Rorschack Inkblot Test, Thematic Apperception Test. The Police Academy is now studying a sample of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the Edwards Personal Preference Scale.

In the field of personality testing, component traits of personality are not only difficult to define, they are even more difficult to measure. Studies agree that this important area of testing yields results comparatively inferior in validity and reliability. Yet, in police work it is recognized that the greatest need in the selection of candidates is for a valid and economical means of determining the emotional stability of applicants.

The advantage of individual psychiatric examination of candidates is being studied by the New York City Police Department; however, cost and time factors involved in this method do not operate in its favor. At this time our candidates are administered I.Q. tests in groups and findings incompatible with suitability for police work are referred to our Medical Bureau for further psychiatrical and psychological review.

There is an ever-present difficulty in this area in that we do not know for certain what it takes to make a good policeman. However, as Dr. Rankin suggests, we have at least some concept of what makes a bad policeman. He states, "The bad policeman comes from that large group of emotionally disturbed people known as Personality Disorders, which includes the latent psychotic, the latent (or overt) social malcontent or rebel and the partially fixated immature person who reacts poorly to stress." Therefore, it would seem that we must, for the time being at least, be satisfied with a negative approach in this area.

Test results in areas other than personality are also under continuous study and review by our department. The relatively small amount of test research and experimentation in the police field has resulted in a unique situation. Despite the tremendous growth in the use of psychological testing, and the many studies which have borne fruit in other areas, much of this information is not directly applicable to police work. The complexity of the duties of a policeman calls for a legion of talents, abilities and aptitudes. Depending on the situation, there is almost no limit to the number of desirable characteristics demanded of a good policeman. Test constructors can appreciate this problem. Their validity studies attempt to prove that a test measures what it is intended to measure. Few tests are designed to measure a combination of different traits. No single test is available to measure the host of ideal traits expected of a model policeman.

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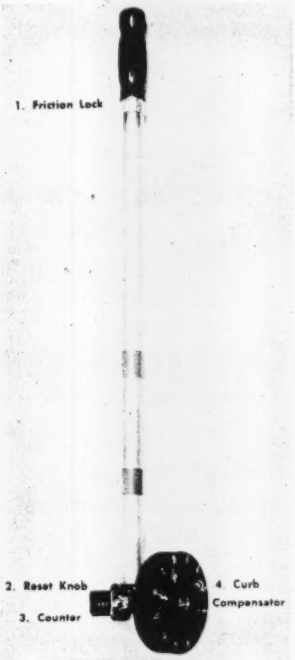

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Personnel Department has, up to now, rejected the use of standard psychological tests to attempt to rank employees or to select or reject candidates. The validity of the position of the Personnel Department is open to serious question. It would appear that they are greatly concerned about fakeability, practice factor and the security of test material; and this concern is based largely upon the competitive aspects of their processing procedures. It is submitted that standard qualification procedure, independent of position grouping of candidates on civil service lists, could be invoked to put such a program into effect. If there is justification for such testing, it appears that the logical facility to provide such service would be the central personnel agency.

Thus, despite the almost universally agreed upon desirability of psychological testing for police, we find that practical application of these techniques to our selection process is not a simple matter. The advantage of individual psychologic and psychiatric examination of candidates is obvious. However, cost and time factors do not operate in its favor. For the time being we shall have to think in terms of tests administered in groups. Findings incompatible with suitability for police work could then be referred for more intensive individualized psychiatric and psychological review.

The question still remains as to the best method of accomplishing even this limited application within the framework of the civil service structure. Each jurisdiction has its own problems in this regard. Our approach has been to continue our present research and testing and to attempt to encourage the Personnel Department to include appropriate psychological testing as a phase of their qualifying criteria for patrolman certification. It is manifest that every reasonable effort must be made to devise effective means of preventing potentially bad candidates from being appointed or gaining tenure in police agencies. In addition the ultimate professionalization of the law enforcement vocation requires the elimination of those whose personality defects are such that their appointment is not in the best interests of the police service or society.

In the broad sense, progress toward professionalization depends to a considerable extent upon the adaptation of professional disciplines to the law enforcement vocation. We have been most alert in applying the modern developments of the physical sciences to police operations; we should be no less eager to utilize the values inherent in the social sciences. The field of psychology has many important contributions to make to Police Science, including the application of psychological testing to police selection procedures. ★★★

KNOW YOUR LAW

A Special Section of the Journal Devoted to Legal Questions of Direct Concern to Every Police Officer

By Francis C. Sullivan, Professor of Law, Loyola University

The Police and Criminal Procedures in Foreign Countries

By Francis C. Sullivan

In the course of a trip just completed for the Ford Foundation which covered a period of some six months, forty thousand miles and twenty countries, it has been possible for your author to visit many courts and police departments and to talk with judges, attorneys, police officials and educators concerning many problems in the administration of criminal justice throughout the world. The purpose of this project was to make a survey of the methods of criminal procedure in use today in representative countries, with particular emphasis on Great Britain, Austria, Turkey, Japan and Brazil.

It is obviously impossible in such a short period of time to form much more than a general impression of the nature of the operations in these nations, but certain of these impressions and some general observations may be of interest to those in the United States who are interested in the problems of law enforcement.

It is most interesting to note that the problems of law enforcement agencies are much the same everywhere in the world. Finances, personnel, restrictions on the normal police operations by the other branches of government and the rise in crimes of certain types seem to be matters of concern to police administrators from Chicago to Tokyo. The interest in American methods and operations in the field of law enforcement is universally strong, and many times I found myself in the position of the interrogated rather than that of the interrogator. It takes but a very short time in any country to observe the genuine respect and admiration for the many accomplishments of American law enforcement agencies since the war.

In all of the countries visited, it was most encouraging to note the efficiency of police operations and the interest in modern methods of law enforcement indicated by government officials of all ranks. In most of the places visited, however, the funds available for modernization of police facilities and introduction of new equipment and methods are severely limited. Although we in the United States have often made this same complaint, it is apparent that we are much more fortunate in this respect than those in foreign countries. The feeling of most police administrators was that this limitation would gradually disappear as the economic status of their countries improved. They were particularly hopeful, since the awareness of the need for such modernization has been indicated by the responsible government officials. Plans are constantly being developed for the day when funds make it possible to make the desired improvements, and present operations are as efficient and productive as the circumstances permit.

A general dissatisfaction seems to exist everywhere with the present methods of police training, both recruit and in-service. This, together with the feeling that a police career is not sufficiently attractive at the present to draw the highest calibre of personnel, is causing a great deal of concern for police administrators. Salaries and working conditions do not approximate those in comparable private industry, and this has resulted in a constriction in the flow of new blood into the various police agencies. Politics has become more of an influence in both appointment and promotion than ever before, according to many police officials, with a resultant impairment of morale. The training given to the recruit appears to be generally below the standard of similar instruction in the United States both in quality and in quantity. Efforts are being made to improve the instruction, and the results of visits to the training facilities of American police departments are apparent. The enthusiasm of the training officers for American methods of instruction is resulting in a gradual overhaul of the entire system of police training.

In-service training is very spotty throughout the world. For most foreign police departments this is a relatively

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new area of effort and the program is one that will take time to develop. Most police officials have been faced with the necessity of giving priority to more pressing problems and this results in many instances in the unavailability of the trained personnel to conduct proper in-training courses. It was noted that the colleges and universities in these nations are not making available to the police agencies the assistance which has been so helpful in the United States, and it is unfortunate that there is little hope that this will change in the near future.

Particularly in Great Britain, the police are given much more responsibility for the conduct of criminal prosecutions. In the majority of cases the primary responsibility for determining whether or not to prosecute in a given case has been shifted to the police. Most minor prosecutions are conducted entirely by police officers, and in the usual more serious case it is the police who retain an attorney to conduct the prosecution. The skill developed by the officers assigned to this task is great and the results achieved through this system have been excellent. There exists, however, some doubt as to the basic soundness of combining both the investigative and the prosecuting function in one organization. Here in our own country it is generally thought best to limit the function of the investigative agencies to the area of fact finding with the evaluation of these findings and all subsequent activities being assigned to the office of the particular prosecutor concerned. In this way it is thought that each agency is assigned to perform that function it can best accomplish and that a better system of checks and balances results. It is certainly true that certain prosecuting attorneys in the United States tend to blur the line separating the investigative and prosecuting functions by entering enthusiastically into the investigative area, sometimes with disastrous results. It is evident that this additional duty is not looked upon with great favor by all of the British police administrators, and it is unpopular with a large number of judges and attorneys. More will be said about this particular problem is a later issue.

In the area of investigative activity the police in foreign countries are generally allowed a greater degree of freedom of method than is true in the United States. Freed from the constitutional restrictions faced by the investigative agencies in this country, the police in other nations are allowed to fight fire with fire, at least to some extent. Until recently, when a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the matter, the police in England used the wire tap as an investigative tool to develop evidence, although the actual wire tap material could not be utilized outside of the department. Judging from the public outcry over so-called abuse of this privilege, it may be that this activity will be limited in the future. It would seem that a more practical approach has been taken elsewhere in the world to the difficult problem of harmonizing the rights of the individual with the necessity of effective law enforcement. Without abridging these private rights, these nations have removed many of the legal technicalities that hamper police activity in the United States. It should also be observed that the courts have assisted greatly in producing this harmonization by refusing to lay down harsh restrictions on police practices, but rather choosing to punish severely any abuses of the high standard of conduct expected from police officers. There has been almost no attempt by the courts in these countries to punish such abuses by freeing persons obviously guilty of the crime charged. The function of the judge under the continental-type system of law is to determine the truth of the allegations made, and in the performance of this function the judge feels free to make use of all of the relevant facts regardless of the manner in which the facts were developed.

From time to time it is hoped that a more detailed treatment may be given to some of the other procedures in use in the countries visited. Perhaps the most important point impressed upon me by this experience is that no country has yet devised the perfect system for the administration of criminal justice. Every country, including our own, must use the experience which has been gained by others, and we should all be ready to examine procedures which have proved to be successful elsewhere. The problem we are faced with today may be a problem that was solved some time ago in another place. ★★★

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The Mallory Decision and The Vanishing Rights of Crime Victims

By Edgar E. Scott

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles dealing with the impact of the Mallory Decision upon law enforcement administration and the administration of criminal justice. Read this article particularly because it tells you what you can do to help neutralize and correct a situation which is not in the public interest. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

AS for the matter of rehabilitation of criminals or delinquents, law enforcement officers are identified with this worthy cause. They have been active in this field, both as to the youth and the adult. However, they know that, as criminals become hardened, by repitition, the chance of rehabilitation becomes smaller. More important, they know that there is no chance of rehabilitating the unconfessed or unconvicted criminal. Therefore, we cannot be a party to a theory that would have government authority assist the criminal to hide the truth and thereby encourage, not only him, but many others, to commit more and more crimes. To emphasize the danger of the Mallory Decision to the various states, we might look at two recent decisions in murder cases appealed from the State Court to the Supreme Court, on the Mallory doctrine. In the John Crooker Case, from Los Angeles, California, the conviction was upheld by only a five to four margin. In the Cicenia Case, from Orange, New Jersey, by a five to three margin.

Address: Edgar E. Scott, Chief of Detectives, Metropolitan Police Dept., Washington, D.C.

This writer is not a lawyer but has been handling cases in the Washington, D. C., Courts almost twenty-nine years. However, we have noted that professors in the law schools of our colleges, and other lawyers across the nation, are alarmed over the situation. We quote a few of them as follows:

The Reverend Joseph M. Snee, S.J., Professor of Constitutional Law, Georgetown University Law Center, said, on the Mallory Rule, "I would suggest that to accept this particular view is to make ours not a government by laws, but a government by nine men, and I may say I have been a very strong advocate of the Judiciary and of the Supreme Court, but I do think that in this case the Court has gone too far."

Could it be that he was thinking that Thomas Jefferson warned the Constitutional Congress "Beware that we do not make these nine men a nine man oligarchy."

Mr. Warren Olney, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, in August, 1957, before the House Judiciary Sub-Committee, said "I think it is inescapable to everybody, including the members of Congress, as well as the Department of Justice, that when they used that phrase 'without unnecessary delay' they meant that you could take in consideration these, in some instances, overwhelming public interests in determining whether under the facts and circumstances of the case it was 'necessary.'" Mr. Olney also said that it would be unrealistic to say that it was not necessary in the case of the Nazi Saboteurs.

Now, we say, that it is just as unrealistic in the crimes we have mentioned, as well as in the case of the assassin, the kidnaper, the bank robber, the bomber of schools and churches, and the lynch mob.

The Washington Star and The U. S. News and World Report have done a tremendous job getting the truth on these matters before the public.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a speech in 1958, said, "The same lack of vision and misdirected effort has enabled crime and subversion to become such critical challenges to our free people, and again manifest themselves in still another garb. I refer to the mounting success of criminals and subversive elements in employing loopholes, technicalities and delays in the law to defeat the ends of justice. Consider, for example, the vicious hoodlums who have been unleashed despite the weight of evidence against them, merely because of procedural errors affecting the substance of the charge."

It would be well for us all to read Mr. Hoover's book, "Masters of Deceit," for an understanding of the interest of the communists in these problems, and how they use unsuspecting citizens to benefit their party.

Commissioner Edward S. Piggins of Detroit, Michigan, speaking in that city to a citizens group, said, "I speak frankly and honestly to you

when I say that many law enforcement officials today are concerned, not so much for their sake, but for yours. Let us not handcuff law enforcement. Let us not mollycoddle the criminal. Historically, it is the common fate of the indifferent and the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active, to see them chipped away, and ultimately vanish. The condition upon which God gave freedom to man is eternal vigilance. This is a small enough price to pay for our liberty. As a police official and a lawyer, I commend these questions to you, my fellow Americans, for your sober, careful thinking."

Senator Kenneth B. Keating, while a Representative in Congress in 1957, introduced legislation designed to remedy the situation caused by the Mallory Rule and stated, " * * * It would, no doubt, be very helpful to have the meaning of the words 'without unnecessary delay' as they appear in rule 5 (a) in the Rules of Criminal Procedure clarified * * * ." He also stated that he was proposing this legislation " * * * in the belief that the Mallory decision has created an emergency situation which calls for immediate action by Congress, * * * ".

Since the Committee sought to rest the determination of "reasonable delay" on the circumstances of each individual case, it recognized a necessary variation.

Mallory permits no variation, regardless of circumstances.

Leniency has run many good citizens out of Washington, The Capital of the Nation and the Free World.

Among the several rights which our chosen form of government confers, and ever seeks to make inviolate, is one that seems to have been overlooked by the very persons who have, both from officially constituted positions and self appointed vantage points, championed the Mallory Rule in the name of securing these rights. I refer to the right to confess guilt; the right to acquire a clear conscience. Certainly, a rule which says, in effect, that unless you are deprived of this right by law enforcement this Court will effectively deprive you of it by denying admissibility to the product of its exercise, to wit, your voluntary confession, is not a measure meriting commendation, and even acclaim, from the professional guardians of our rights, self appointed or otherwise. Yet, we have seen much of this phenomenon in the defense of the Mallory Rule, and seeing it, have recognized the need for logical analysis in accurately evaluating the effects of the Rule as it now stands. The writer has been among those who have worked from the beginning to further public understanding on this issue and to encourage a logical analysis before taking a position in the matter. He will continue to labor in this vineyard as long as the necessity is apparent.

Although the Mallory Rule was announced in 1957, the seeds of thought which spawned it were planted as long ago as 1937. It was in this year that an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, noted for his liberal thinking, put some of his thoughts in a dissenting opinion in a criminal case before the Court. He referred to certain allegations of coercion on the part of the arresting officers, characterized such conduct as "uncivilized police practices." and asserted that the Courts must punish law enforcement for such misdeeds. This Justice was in due time joined by an associate, and then another, who joined in dissents based on the idea that reversal of convictions should be made to "punish the police." Eventually, the minority became a majority. Circumstances of the cases varied to a degree but the theme never varied. The inroads thus made have cut progressively deep into the area in which law enforcement must operate to fulfill its mission. The criminals are legion who have escaped punishment, and lately, even prosecution, when prosecution would be futile under existing rules. Having received this windfall, few criminals, if any, have failed to experience an incentive for fur-

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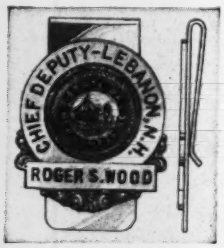

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if any, have failed to respond with renewed vigor and ruthlessness to the urge to rape, rob, murder and plunder.

In retrospect, who has this judicial punishment descended upon? The member of law enforcement for whom it was intended, or our society in general and the released criminal's next victim in particular? The answer is obvious.

The flaw in the theory underlying this trend over the past twenty years is not that punishment should not be visited upon law enforcement when merited. Of course, it should, as with any other public servant guilty of malfeasance. The flaw lies in the fact that the Judiciary, one great branch of our government, undertook to punish members of another great branch, the Executive, by indirect means. The Judiciary is singularly constituted to mete out punishment directly. It may, in all probability, be equally able to punish by indirection within its own branch. But the very separableness of powers upon which our government is based renders futile the attempts of one branch to indirectly punish members of another.

It is not suggested that the concept of punishing law enforcement be abandoned. Despite a substantial lessening of the need, the machinery should exist for punishment of all erring public servants and members of law enforcement should not be made exceptions. It is suggested here, however, that we recognize that each branch of the government is the proper authority to regiment its "own troops" and to enforce its own ground rules. The Executive branch of our government is manned by men today who abhor uncivilized police practices with a vehemence equalling that frequently expressed by the Judiciary. Laws have been enacted, regulations promulgated and policy established. The punishment machinery exists and operates well. And it has this highly laudable feature; it punishes the man who merits it, directly, quickly, and effectively. It does not, and can not unleash a demonstrated mad dog for new attacks on a society trusting in its chosen government for its protection.

At this time when many of our people are seriously concerned about our moral standards, when the percentage of those who are supporting the criminal element has soared, the rigging of Television shows, etc., placing material and selfish gain before integrity; when crime has risen to astronomical figures; when a serious crime is committed every few seconds; and, according to Mr. Hoover, Two Dollars is spent on crime for every One Dollar spent on schools; and Fourteen Dollars is spent on crime for every One Dollar spent on Churches; and the cost in taxes, etc., to the citizenry is ever rising, society must take a closer look at what is happening in law enforcement, with a view to remedying a situation in which the rights of the crime victim are fast vanishing, and to prevent a situation in which the professional criminal, who permits no eye witnesses, or disposes of them, who leaves no technical evidence and does not get caught in the act, is immune from punishment; and in which the only criminals who can be incarcerated are the novices who are seen by witnesses when they perpetrate the crime.

A good way to start would be to advise your United States Senator that you are in favor of the legislation designed to remedy the Mallory Rule which has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, but has been tied up in the Senate, by a minority, on technicalities.

The impact of Mallory is thus revealed as substantially affecting all three of the concepts basic to our system of criminal law. These fundamentals are: (1) Deterrence, stemming from provisions for punishment; (2) Rehabilitation of the criminal; and (3) Protection of Society, flowing from imprisonment of offenders, and indirectly, from Number (1) and Number (2) as well.

The writer makes no apology, therefore, for stating that those who wish to impair the operation of our system of criminal justice could hardly find a more effective instrument.

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I A A I
International Association of Arson Investigators

Investigation of Fires Resulting in Death

By William D. Rossiter

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles on the investigation of death at the arson scene, by William D. Rossiter, Immediate Past-President of the International Association of Arson Investigators. The first appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

SHOCK is the killer in many cases. It is sometimes puzzling when several persons are badly burned in a fire, and one dies almost immediately while others may survive for hours or days. This is due to the individual's resistance to shock. The person's previous physical condition also has a bearing on his death from the effects of fire. He may have had a heart or lung condition, high blood pressure or some other ailment that makes him more susceptible to death from the effects of fire. A tiny baby would have very little resistance to gas, heat and smoke that would scarcely affect a husky adult.

I have mentioned several times how the pathologist can aid the investigator. I don't suppose many of us are in a position to tell the autopsy surgeon what to do or how to do it. But I would like to enumerate a few of the things he can and should do so that we can come up with some of the answers.

The first and most important test to be made is a test of the blood for the presence or absence of carbon monoxide. This test should be made routinely in every fire death, especially in view of the fact that even a layman with just a little training can make the test known as the pyrotannic test for carbon monoxide. These test kits are available commercially.

The principal of the test is this: Carbon monoxide is the by-product of combustion and every fire releases some CO. The only way that CO can be absorbed into the blood is by breathing it. CO has 300 times the affinity for the red corpuscles of the blood than oxygen. Without going into the pathology of it, death is caused because the body is starved for oxygen, since carbon monoxide has replaced the oxygen in the blood.

Since CO can be absorbed only through breathing, the *presence* of CO in the blood indicates the person was *alive at the time of the fire.* The concentration may reach 90% saturation because of the cumulative effect of CO, that is, the inability of the body to get rid of it. Breathing a light concentration over a long period of time has the same effect as breathing a heavy concentration for a short time.

The absence of CO in the blood of the victim might mean only that he suffered a fatal heart attack just before the fire. But it might also mean that he was murdered. In any event, the absence of CO in the blood means that further investigation is called for.

While just a minute quantity of blood is required for this test, more than is actually needed should be taken because a blood alcohol test should also be run. This test must be made by qualified laboratory personnel. It is important in our investigation to know whether or not the person had been drinking, and the degree of intoxication, if any, at the time of death.

The blood must be taken before the body is embalmed. Not only is it difficult to obtain blood after embalming, but the embalming fluid contains substances that will contaminate any blood that does remain, making these tests worthless or extremely inaccurate.

The pathologist should look for evidence of carbon or soot in the trachea (windpipe). Its presence would indicate that the person was alive at the time of the fire and was inhaling smoke. Incidentally, this test could be made after embalming—in fact, even after the body is buried and exhumed.

The pathologist should look for hemorrhage into the heart and chest cavity which would indicate injury before death, as a person does not bleed after death. If the head and skull remain, he should pay particular attention to injuries in this area. Fractures of the skull can be misleading. The skull can give the appearance of being fractured when in fact the fractures were caused by steam generating in the skull from intense heat. Usually, fractures of this type will follow along the suture lines of the skull. If the fracture is caused by extraneous force—for instance, a blow with a blunt instrument—the fracture will be indented with lines radiating out from the point of impact.

He should make a careful analysis of the stomach contents for poisons, barbiturates and tranquilizers. The nature and digestive state of the stomach contents may

Address: Chief William D. Rossiter, State Fire Marshal Division, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

Lafayette, Ind.—New officers elected by the International Association of Arson Investigators during the 16th annual Arson Seminar at Purdue University this week, included left to right: Samuel S. Cobb, captain, Norfolk, Virginia Fire Department, first vice-president; Willis S. Peterson, special agent, National Board of Fire Underwriters, Cincinnati, Ohio, president; and Howard E. Schooley, arson investigator, fire department, Columbus, Ohio, secretary-treasurer. The IAAI has more than 600 members in 48 states and several foreign countries.

be of importance to the investigator in establishing what, where and when the victim ate before death.

A body will not blister extensively after death. Blistering with a bright red ring around the blister is an indication that the person was alive, or at least the cells of the skin were alive at the time of death. This is generally the theory, but there seems to be some disagreement even among pathologists as to what can and cannot be deduced from blistering.

In the case of a female, the pathologist should always examine the body for evidence of pregnancy or abortion. Evidence of either might well be the motive for a murder or suicide. And as previously mentioned, he should make a routine examination for heart trouble, cancer, tuberculosis or any other natural condition that would be a contributing factor in a fire death.

CAUSE OF FIRE

Investigation for the cause of a fatal fire would not vary to a great extent with that of a non-fatal fire. Consequently, rather than cover any of the investigative aspects that would be common to a fatal and non-fatal fire, mention will be made of some of the additional factors to be taken into consideration in a fatal fire.

If there is any chance whatsoever that the victim is alive, he should be conveyed to a hospital or pronounced dead by a physician at the scene. Friends and relatives of the deceased have been known to accuse firemen and investigating officers of leaving the victim to die in the fire instead of getting medical aid for him.

If the victim is obviously dead and there is no danger of further damage to the body by fire or falling debris, the body should be photographed where it is found before it is removed. Be sure to include the area surrounding the body as well as taking close-ups. If there is danger of further damage to the body, it should be removed immediately. The fire department should use spray or fog nozzles, or at least reduced lines, on the body and surrounding area in order to create as little disturbance as possible. And the persons removing the body must be able to state *exactly* where and in what position the body was found. The position of the victim's body in relation to the point of origin of the fire should also be noted.

As to witnesses, again the procedure would be about the same as in a non-fatal fire. We will try to find the persons who discovered the fire, turned in the alarm, were last in the building, and perhaps the most important—the persons who last saw the victim alive.

Friends and relatives of the victim may prove to be either a help or hindrance to the investigation. They may be able to help in identifying the victim, in furnishing information on his personal habits that would shed light on his death, or in the case of murder, to furnish leads on the possible motive and perpetrator of the crime.

On the other hand, they may insist that the victim was murdered when in fact you are certain that the death was an accident. Or what is worse, through fear or to avoid scandal, the family of the deceased may insist that the death was accidental, where as your investigation discloses murder or suicide.

SOME FACTS AND FICTION ABOUT FIRE DEATHS

May I mention briefly some of the facts and some of the misconceptions about deaths resulting from fires.

The pugilistic attitude so often seen on a fire victim is of no relevance. To the uninformed, it may appear that the victim died defending himself. His arms are drawn up in a boxer's stance; his fingers are clawed, giving the impression of a fist. This means nothing at all; this attitude is caused by heat contracting the stronger muscles of the limbs. It is a gradual movement; not a sudden and convulsive jerk.

The amount of an alcoholic beverage consumed by an individual would have no effect whatsoever on the degree of burning or destruction to his body. .3% (3/10 of 1%) blood alcohol by weight is considered dead drunk. There must be 30% to 50% by volume in water for the mixture to burn. No person could conceivably consume an amount of alcohol anywhere approaching that concentration.

A body is usually found facing downward, but the fact that a body is facing upward is not in itself neces-

sarily a suspicious fact. However, it might warrant a little further checking.

A situation that presents some puzzling factors is the case in which the fire involves an upholstered chair, sofa or bed and the victim's body is found perhaps fifteen feet from the seat of the fire. The body may be but slightly burned, or not burned at all.

The answer is quite simple. Fires of this nature are usually caused by the victim going to sleep with a lighted cigarette. The fire sets fire to the chair, sofa or bed. This results in slow, smouldering combustion—the type of fire that liberates great quantities of carbon monoxide. The victim sleeps on peacefully, inhaling the deadly gas. When the CO concentration in his blood reaches say 40% to 50%, the fire may have progressed far enough so that the heat arouses him. His mind is confused. He knows something is wrong, but doesn't quite know what it is. He manages to take a few steps, but the exertion is too great and he falls to the floor unconscious. There he continues to breathe CO until the fatal concentration is reached.

Bodies of small children are almost invariably found in closets, under beds, behind doors and furniture. Some persons may get the impression that the children were murdered and an attempt made to hide their bodies. The truth is that small children try to hide from the fire. In their little minds, they seem to believe if they cannot see the fire, the fire cannot find them.

While not a fire death in the strictest sense of the word, we may be called to investigate a death of a woman in a basement. The gas sidearm water heater is burning. Some person in authority, perhaps even a doctor, will say that her death was the result of the water heater burning up all the oxygen in the room. This could not be true. More oxygen is needed to support combustion than to support life. The chances are that she died of carbon monoxide poisoning resulting from an improperly vented heater. Or she may have had a heart attack. But in any event, you can be sure that she didn't die from lack of oxygen, as the fire in the gas heater would have gone out before the lack of oxygen would have had any effect on her.

In conclusion, may I say that we all know that we are not going to come up with all the answers in every fire death, regardless of how thorough an investigation we may make. A death in connection with a fire presents investigation. But I do feel that by applying some of perplexing problems encountered in no other type of the procedures I have attempted to outline, we will come up with a lot of the answers. ★★★

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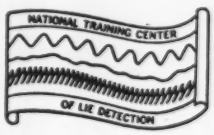

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Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office
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Testimony and Witness Errors in Major Trials

By Benjamin Woodall

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is now Judge of the Court of Domestic Relations No. 3 of Harris County in Houston, Texas, and prior to this appointment by the Governor, on June 1, 1959, he was Assistant District Attorney and Prosecutor of capital cases in Texas State Courts. He was formerly Assistant Attorney General of Texas and a State Representative in the Texas Legislature where he was Chairman of the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence. During World War II he served in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve as Legal Officer at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, California. Mr. Woodall has participated in numerous capital prosecutions as trial and appellate attorney, in which some eighteen death penalties were obtained.*

What he has to say here on the subject of TESTIMONY AND WITNESS ERRORS IN MAJOR TRIALS *is virtually a short course in successful criminal investigation and prosecution — Reading time: twelve minutes.*

THE successful prosecution of a criminal case depends upon the intelligence, experience, and skill of peace officers and prosecutors working as a team. This dissertation, therefore, might also be entitled, "Hints to Peace Officers and Some Others." A friend of mine who "knows the ropes," and has been successful as a prosecutor and as defense counsel, puts it that preparation, imagination, and showmanship, in that order, are essential to the winning of criminal cases. He should know. This the author knows.

Because preparation is the foremost, vital factor, the police officers, sheriffs' deputies, and criminal investigators play leading roles. Upon them actually rests the burden of "making the cases." It is up to them to be thoroughly familiar with the scenes of and occurrences at the commission of crimes; to secure witnesses and any real evidence; to apprehend, or to trace the whereabouts of the suspects. All of this, of course, adds up to work — work of the spade and leg variety — often dull and drab even monotonous, but of fundamental importance. Without it few criminal cases, if contested, can be won.

Patently, the work of a conscientious and successful officer does not and cannot end with the taking of a written confession from the suspect, if one be given — neither with the familiar terse notation, "case cleared by arrest and charges filed." Usually the arrest and charge merely presage days, weeks, or months of the essential investigatory effort leading to the all important occasion: the formal trial.

The trial is the area of the contest which may be likened to a stage upon which the actors perform. Here are met the public officials, the defendant with counsel, and the witnesses; each, in lesser or greater degree depending upon his interest, endeavoring to persuade, influence, and convince a jury of constitutional peers. Here too the peace officer, invariably as a witness, plays a leading role. His appearance, demeanor, and presentation of evidence may well be the difference between a verdict of guilty and acquittal. His preparatory work most surely is that difference, if it be conceded the prosecutor is competent and able.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon preparation. For the investigator of crime, as all officers sometimes are, there are certain tried and staid rules. He must be prepared. In this respect there are two cardinal commandments: (1) have a notebook; (2) use it. A good memory truly is an asset, but at best, it is a weak prop upon which to lean. It is under the strain of cross-examination that memories are sorely tested, and there is no call for this temptation. With the proper materials anybody can jot down dates, times, places, names, expressions, appearances, measurements, etc. Risk nothing to memory.

A good watch and a trusty fountain pen or mechanical pencil are essentials. An accurate timepiece is as necessary to the investigator as one is to a railroad trainman or aviator. Often, indeed, the precise time is of critical importance. If for no other reason, precision lends confidence to testimony. For example, a witness who states something occurred "about midnight," does not afford the degree of conviction as does another who may respond, "at eleven fifty-one p.m." The first witness leaves necessary the question, "Before or after midnight?" Or, "Can you be more exact?" In either case, the question "How do you fix the time?" is in order. Happy is the witness who is able to answer, "I looked at my watch and made a note of it at the time."

The astute attorney for the defense will undoubtedly inquire about the means of the witness for fixing the time. He will find out about that watch. "Was it correct when the notation was made?" "If so, how do you know it was correct?" Most of them know about synchronization. The wise officer will synchronize his timepiece once daily with a recognized chronometer, if available, or with one of the telegraph companies' electric impulse clocks regulated by time signals from the United States Naval Observatory. Almost any "turnip" will maintain reasonably correct time when so regulated. As a hint, ascertain the time when the chronometer is adjusted, or the time signal is beamed to the telegraph company clocks. Immediately thereafter

Address: Benjamin Woodall, Judge, Court of Domestic Relations No. 3, Harris County, Houston, Texas.

is the time to set the watch. Testimony as to this frequency and regularity of adjustment cannot be impeached, if it is true.

Surprisingly, some witnesses to an event will insist it occurred on Thursday of a certain date, while other witnesses to the same event will testify it came to pass on Friday of the same date. Certain witnesses here are in error and appear foolish. Know the time, the day of the week, and the date. The experienced investigator carries one of the advertiser's small card annual calendars.

When noting names, never be content with initials only, and ascertain complete addresses. The law has little or no use for initials, but recognizes one Christian name for each person. It is never "J. Doe," but "John Doe." Remember always, somebody else may have to serve a subpoena or a warrant on said Doe. His tasks will be lightened if he knows for certainty which "Doe" and where he may be found.

The notebook is in no sense a diary, but is a repository of facts. Omit always your own expressions of opinion and suspicion. Record faithfully that which is seen, heard, felt, tasted, or smelled. After all, when you have had opportunity later to study the facts and circumstances gathered, you may change your mind as to their interpretations again and again. Because of this, the job, when it is done, should be done fully and completely — the sooner the better. Statements and activities of persons associated with the crime, however seemingly trivial or unimportant at the moment, should nevertheless be noted accurately with such detail as time will permit.

The reason for these admonitions are compelling. Actually, the officer's notebook is his memory perpetuated. When he is called to testify he will be permitted to refresh his recollection from his notes. If he does rely upon his notes, the adversary is privileged to inspect them. If upon inspection extraneous matter be found, such as mere opinion, surmise, or conjecture, on the part of the investigator, woe be unto him. He will have sealed his own doom.

The expressions of others, however, may prove invaluable, no matter how wild, far-fetched, or fanciful. Record them faithfully and let the responsibility for their weight and effect rest upon the prosecutor where it rightfully belongs. The investigator is never a judge or jury. His solemn duty is to uncover and reveal the facts— all of them, whether they seem to him favorable or unfavorable. Subsequent findings often change the seemingly favorable to the unfavorable and *vice versa*.

Now for a look at imagination. Sound and wholesome imagination is a vital part of investigation or preparation. There is no satisfactory definition for this comprehensive term. It is not an academic subject. In the particular here of interest, it has principally to do with a mental flexibility for adapting one's self to the position of another — to think as he thinks, thereby to know what to look for and where to find it. Circumstances never lie, but they are often misinterpreted. The evident or detected clue broadcasts its message, but is the message correctly understood? Imagination is akin to reason and logic. Many significant clues are overlooked by the unwary and unimaginative mind. The skillful investigator is alert and studious. To him everything has one or more meanings in association with other things. He has a high appreciation for the significance of little things.

If notes are made of developments in a case, and such writings are of great value ordinarily, they should be made on paper apart from the notebook heretofore mentioned. Only the *original* notes made and entered contemporaneously, or those made by another at the time of the happening or investigation *in his presence*, may be resorted to for the refreshment of the recollection of the witness. Case or offense reports made from original notes, or initially, after the initial contact cannot be used. Many investigators prefer the loose leaf, ring-binder type which permits the detachment of desired notes.

Frequent conferences between investigators and prosecutors are heartily recommended. Rehearsals, if you please. Teamwork exacts the utmost of mutual cooperation. The underestimation of the adversary is un-

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pardonable — a great tactical error. As a safe guide, every criminal case should be prepared by the team with the belief that the accused may be championed by the most outstanding criminal lawyer, while the prosecution is a bit dull, overworked, and approaching the point of exhaustion — which unfortunately, is often true.

Showmanship comes with the formal trial. Any and all sensationalism and the spectacular are reserved to the advocates. Of these the peace officer is relieved. Even so, his role is thereby the more difficult. He must appear as circumspect as a nun in a cathedral. As a public servant he must be the exemplar of fairness and impartiality. Hence, costume and presentation must conform.

To be borne in mind constantly is the known fact that judges and jurors are human beings who react to their emotions as do other human beings. Perhaps more so, because in their roles of impartiality they strive valiantly to be more like normal, average human beings than they really are. Take a cue from the defense. No lawyer in his right mind would suffer a thug or hoodlum to appear in the courtroom in flashy or gaudy attire bedecked with diamonds and other evidences of ostentation. Aging mothers, tear-stained wives, crippled relations, little children, and other props are costumed and demeanored in keeping with their parts.

So, too, with official personnel. They will undergo the critical inspection of the jurors to be judged. The attire should be conservative, neither expensive nor cheap; not unusual or slovenly; simply conservative, neat, and clean. Be polite always and well mannered. Any showy display of armament or badges of authority should be avoided in the forum. Any officer-witness who permits his coat to fall back thus exhibiting a fancy, pearl-handled revolver holstered at his side makes an impression to be sure: invariably bad. The same is true of conspicuous chrome-plated badges.

Prosecutors and enforcement officers, public servants all, are sworn to protect the rights of the innocent as well as to detect crime and convict the guilty. Therefore, judges and juries expect these officials to be true to their oaths. When, then, prosecutors or officers leave the impression of anxiety to convict the defendant, judges and jurors are alienated.

Most questions call simply for a "yes" or "no" answer, or for simple and direct response. The advocate usually has a strategic plan of procedure. On direct examination this plan can be rudely disrupted by an unexpected reply containing volunteer information. Don't take the case over from the prosecutor. A couple of illustrations bear upon this admonition. In the one, when the witness was asked when he saw the defendant driving a car, the answer was, "I spoke to the defendant; I thought I would stop him, as I knew he was an automobile thief". Result: Prosecutor humiliated and case reversed upon appeal. In the other, the accused was on trial charged with robbery after a co-defendant had been tried and convicted. The witness was asked, "Who was with the defendant when you first saw him?" The officer-witness with due propriety gave the name of the accomplice, but hastily volunteered, "He's already got fifteen years." *Result*: motion for mistrial immediately urged, and granted; jury excused, and a new trial ordered by the trial court.

The volunteered statement is equally hazardous on cross-examination. Here defense counsel is seeking to draw out the witness hoping for the elaboration which will reveal a blunder or inconsistency. Witnesses often are baited to provoke tempers. This usually is altogether impersonal and is considered orthodox strategy. Defense counsel also labors under a sworn obligation. Expect him, then, to be faithful to his obligation to his client and to his oath.

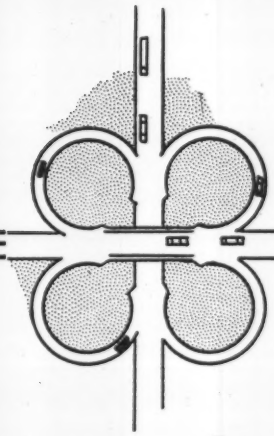
By way of illustration, I shall never forget the heated trial of an all-important murder case in which I sought to represent the State. A police officer while undertaking to arrest a drunken thief had been killed. It appeared that the drunken thief had slugged the deceased, who retaliated by using his pistol as a bludgeon to subdue his assailant. The wife of the latter thereupon shot and killed the arresting office. A companion officer effected the arrests and came on to give evidence. On the witness stand the surviving officer was under a scathing cross-examination. After prolonged needling and insinuating questions, seeing that he had the witness at the boiling point, the defense attorney suddenly whipped out a plaster-of-paris skull and thrust it upon the witness with the demand that the witness demonstrate how his deceased partner had hit the suspect on that fatal night.

Having lost all self-control, the belabored witness almost split the skull with the force of his blow. The impact on the jury was terrific. I shall always believe that one blow — that unfortunate demonstration before the jury — foreclosed any chance the State may have had for a conviction. Moral: *Always keep cool! When in doubt, don't!*

Yes, preparation, imagination, and showmanship, in the order named are the keys to success. These factors can be good or bad as the team chooses to make them. Again, I am reminded of an axiom of my friend and skilled defender above mentioned, in substance to the effect that the chief delight of defense counsel are friends on juries, errors on the courts, and dumb cops and prosecutors.

There is no good reason ever for a peace officer or prosecutor to be the delight of counsel for the defendant.

For the enlightenment and education of all officers and prosecutors, the excellent publication *The Officer in the Courtroom*, a book by Floyd N. Heffron, is highly commended. ★★★



IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED

Pursuit Driving

By Edward E. Dougherty

EDITOR'S NOTE: *No officer can be certain that the next moment in the day's will not call for the dangerous duty of hot pursuit. What Mr. Dougherty has to say in this important series of two articles on* PURSUIT DRIVING *should be read carefully by all law enforcement personnel. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dougherty is currently authoring a book under the title PURSUIT DRIVING.*

PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE

WHEN an oncoming vehicle makes it necessary to delay passing a vehicle, reduce your top speed as little as possible but maintain ample passing room. An early 10-mile-per-hour deceleration is better than to delay deceleration and then have to abruptly reduce speed 20 miles per hour. When deceleration is delayed, more abrupt braking is required, which is dangerous. It should be done early enough to prevent the necessity for further braking if you should get too close to the car ahead. Sudden braking also makes it difficult to avoid loss of valuable headway. Getting back needlessly lost speed takes much longer than losing it. In braking, you can easily drop 10 miles per hour per second. At high speed, you will do well to recover at a rate of 2 miles per hour per second.

Give clearly audible signal in advance to vehicles being passed. A siren, at best, is a poor warning, especially in cold weather when windows are closed. Flashing the headlights or tipping the light beam up and down frequently, especially at night, is effective in attracting the attention of other traffic to the siren sound.

In planning to pass, gradually ease onto the passing lane watching for cars, bridges, curves, hills, intersections, pedestrians, and livestock which may comprise a hazard.

Accelerate and go into your pass under increasing power. All passing maneuvers should be made quickly to reduce time on left side of roadway. In cities, start to pass beyond an intersection, if possible, so as to complete pass before reaching the next intersection. On 4-lane streets, travel in passing lanes if possible. Passing on the right is dangerous unless you are sure the driver ahead has heard your siren and will hold his lane. Otherwise, he may suddenly swerve to his right trying to get to the curb.

In city traffic where frequent turns are required and/or there are no open straight-aways, remain in second gear.

In approaching blind intersections for turns (in cities) shift into a lower gear early to keep one hand free for working siren or giving signal if needed.

Under any condition where speed is not too high, as in urban traffic, and where fast braking or fast acceleration may be urgent, shift to a lower gear.

PURSUIT

Keep right wheels well clear of pavement edge which may be chipped or which may be higher than the shoulder.

Partner should observe roadway immediately ahead of car within the range of vision for rocks, planks, or other objects. The driver's vision at 80 miles per hour normally will be focused over 2,000 feet ahead on the roadway, and it is easy for him to overlook small objects in the roadway.

If the wind is strong, note its direction by observing chimney smoke, grass, or weeds, and be alert to a change in forces on the car when you change direction of travel. Wind forces increase in proportion to the square of the increase of velocity. A strong tailwind or headwind, when changed to a quartering wind, will exert an appreciable side force on the car. An underpass, a large building, or a deep cut offering shelter from a quartering wind will cause a vehicle to swerve sharply. Sudden loss of wind pressure from the side when passing trucks, trailers, buildings, or other wind obstructions may also cause it to swerve.

If wide-open throttle is used for an extended time, let the accelerator all the way out for just a second at

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frequent intervals to help give the pistons, rings, and cylinder walls an oil bath which will delay sticking or burn-outs. The car will then attain and hold a higher speed for a longer period.

Before driving onto an oil slick, a patch of icy or slippery pavement, or perhaps "bleeding" asphalt, ease up on the accelerator slightly to prevent wheel spin or skid. Some center line or lane-marker stripes are similarly hazardous in wet or hot weather.

Approach bridges cautiously when temperature is around freezing or below. While roadways may be generally dry, the road surface on a bridge may be icy. When driving onto such a bridge, avoid any abrupt change of speed. Ease off slightly to reduce pull and decelerate, by means of compression, through the rear wheels. Any abrupt movement of accelerator, steering wheel, clutch, or brake may start a bad skid. If roadway beyond the bridge is clear of traffic, enter in center of roadway to offset tendency to skid down the crown or higher center of the road surface on bridge. Situations on ice require gradual use of controls. Skids result from abrupt movements of controls.

CURVES AND SHARP TURNS

Right turns may be more difficult to make than left turns because left turns permit a wider area and less acute angle.

If it becomes necessary on an emergency run to cut across center stripes, it should be done only if left lane is clear of traffic for a distance of at least 300 feet beyond the point where you intend to cut back to the right lane. If maneuver is not completed when oncoming vehicles are within 300 feet, you must decelerate and cut back to right side. This is hazardous. If you are traveling 90 miles per hour and an approaching car is traveling 60 miles per hour, the two cars are closing at 220 feet per second. On blind curves ALWAYS stay on the right side, and always keep your eyes on the roadway ahead while negotiating any curve.

You should never cut across the center line of the road on a curve except in an emergency, and then only when you can see far enough around the curve to enable you to complete the maneuver safely. However, if this maneuver must be made, visualize a straight line tangent to the inside edge of the pavement at the sharpest point of the curve to determine the center line. This line should cut the outside edge of the pavement at points equidistant from the "dead" point of the curve. Start the cut so as to drive approximately along this line. If cut is started too early, the last half of this line will be too short and control will be difficult. It is safer, however, to start "too early" than "too late" because in the latter instance you may not have braking room if you should enter the curve too fast. If braking is necessary to stay on the pavement, pump brakes to permit steering control. Leave pavement only if necessary.

As required, decelerate sufficiently before entering curve to allow making turn under power, accelerating if necessary to help overcome centrifugal force. In decelerating, "feel" brakes slightly. In case you have misjudged proper-approach speed, you are ready to apply brakes earlier by eliminating reaction time.

BRAKING ON CURVE

The driver should condition himself for braking on curves at high speeds by practicing at low speeds on sharp turns. If possible, keep front wheels parallel to back wheels at the instant of abrupt braking. Apply brakes in quick hard jabs and turn wheels to follow curve when brakes are released. Repeat. This maneuver should be made only on a sweeping curve—not a sharp one.

If top speed on a turn is 40 miles per hour and you approch at 90 miles per hour, you will need at least 384 feet to reduce your speed safely to 40 miles per hour. At least one-half second is needed for reaction and, at 90 miles per hour, this will require 66 feet. You should start braking, therefore, at least 450 feet from the beginning of the curve. This equals more than a city block or 1½ times the length of a football field.

Some drivers keep right foot on accelerator and apply brake with left foot on curves to reduce speed. This provides rear-wheel traction which helps to offset centrifugal force. Better control is possible if you decelerate sufficiently before entering a curve, and then accelerate through the turn.

LEAVING PAVEMENT

When forced to leave the pavement by centrifugal force on a curve because of oncoming cars or other hazards, the following precautions should be observed:

1. Keep foot off clutch and avoid braking until car is straight on shoulder.

2. Pump brakes to slow down well below 20 miles per hour after car is stable on shoulder.

3. Allow engine compression to slow the vehicle and avoid application of the brakes when shoulder is too soft for braking.

It is better to leave the roadway than to hit oncoming vehicles at a speed of 40 miles per hour or more. Yielding objects such as fence posts or small bushes that will give way will help absorb speed. Do not take a chance on hitting oncoming or fixed object headon at 40 miles per hour. Dissipate all energy possible through violent braking. Early braking is important in any emergency, as the first second of braking will kill off more energy than the second or third, but every second of braking is invaluable in reducing energy.

If there is a choice of hitting a fixed object at a speed of 40 miles per hour or more, or rolling the car, a roll is better. A car will roll over if the driver jerks the wheel abruptly and, at the same time, floorboards both pedals. It is best to reduce speed sufficiently in braking so that you may miss the object and still remain upright with a degree of control.

U-TURNS ON TWO-LANE ROAD

Shift to second gear and let traffic going in your direction proceed far enough ahead of you so as not to cover any oncoming traffic. Check fore and aft and, if clear, cut speed sharply, then swing car on pavement or shoulder to left and accelerate to near maximum in second gear after car is on the pavement. If car goes off the pavement while you are accelerating in the turn, the wheels may slip and cause the car to spin.

If the way is not clear after the shift to second gear, cut onto right shoulder and hold position *off pavement* until turn can be completed safely. Never pull onto pavement unless you can cross or turn immediately. If you do this and cause an accident, you are dead wrong. If you get on the pavement in the path of other traffic, you become a mental hazard to drivers who may leave the pavement and wreck their cars.

If U-turn is to be made after going over crest of a hill in fast traffic and left lane is open ahead, shift to second gear and, when oncoming traffic permits, start left turn across left lane and complete turn on left shoulder. This will keep the fast downhill lane open.

If traffic is heavy and fast from both directions, cut onto right shoulder and stop at an angle which affords vision each way. Shift to low gear for break in traffic. Pull across pavement in low gear, complete turn on opposite shoulder, shift to second to regain speed, then return onto pavement at first opening in traffic. If wheels spin as the vehicle approaches the pavement, reduce the power so that spinning stops before wheels reach the pavement.

If road is too narrow to permit one continuous turn, the turn can be made faster by backing. Drive onto right shoulder at about a 30-degree angle and stop with right front wheel on edge of ditch. Turn wheels hard to left, shift into reverse and, if traffic is clear, back quickly around. By braking hard, the front wheels will turn to right if the steering wheel is allowed to slide through fingers. Put car in first gear and proceed in the opposite direction. This method of turning can be done quicker and on a narrower roadway than most methods.

U-TURNS ON FOUR-LANE ROAD

If oncoming lanes are clear of traffic, cut speed sharply, shift to second gear, start U-turn always from inside passing lane for better visibility of oncoming cars, and swing car to reverse direction into outside lane going in opposite direction.

SELECTION OF STOPS

The stopping procedure must be initiated in advance of the spot where the stop will be made. If the pursued is traveling 75 miles per hour, he should be allowed at least 400 feet in which to bring his car to a stop at the selected point. Watch for suspected violator to make a sudden stop.

Respect the rights of other drivers using the highway. Be courteous in your normal driving and exercise good judgment in high-speed driving, always keeping in mind that you are a representative of the Government. ★★★

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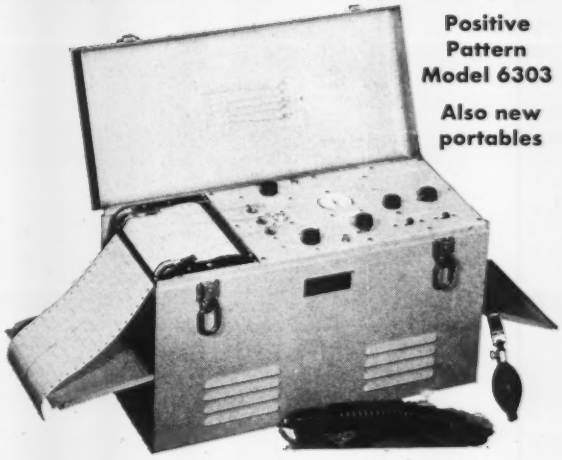

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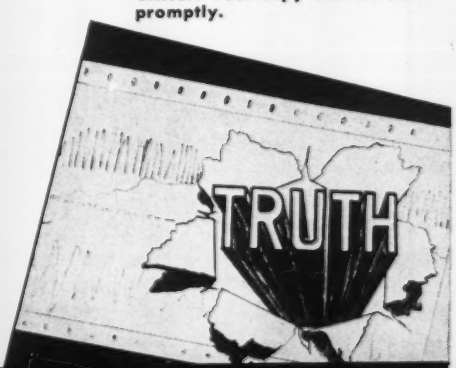

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Watch Your Semantics!

By Malachi L. Harney

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Harney is a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Education. After service with the U. S. Marine Corps, and as a high school Chemistry and Physics Instructor, he joined the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U. S. Treasury Department in 1920. For the next thirty-seven years he served with the Treasury Department in many law enforcement capacities, both as a Field Agent and Administrator. For sixteen years, he was Chief of the Enforcement Division of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. He went from that position to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, where he coordinated all of the Treasury law enforcement branches, including Customs, Coast Guard, Internal Revenue, Secret Service and Narcotics.*

Mr. Harney is the author of a series of three articles, THE "NEW LOOK" AT NARCOTICS IS JUST THE SAME OLD SACK, *beginning with the March-April 1959 issue of the Journal. The following excerpts from an address which he delivered recently before the National FBI Academy Associates of Illinois, will prove of interest to every police officer and detective.*

LET me suggest that law enforcement has been one of the worst victims of semantic distortions. I suppose that the saddest thing that has happened, public-relations-wise, to the law enforcement forces of free nations, is the common acceptance of the term "police state." This term now denotes a most odious conception to free men. Thinking Americans, including thinking policemen — and most of us do think, regardless of what cigarette we smoke — know that the word "police," used in the connotation of a police state, does not apply to the American police institutions. The American policeman knows something more, something which perhaps the average citizen does not stop to consider — that if there ever came a time when an attempt was made to take over in this country by a so-called police state, the first blood to be shed in defense of American personal freedoms would be that of the American police. But that particular knowledge has not served to prevent the general adoption of an odious term, "police state," into the language and from doing American law enforcement incalculable harm.

Can we doubt that the general, sometimes unconscious, appeal of this language has not been an underlying reason for much of the action taken in recent years in limiting the freedom of action of the American police to defend all of us against criminals? To me, it has been somewhat striking that this subtle conditioning seems to have most dramatically affected a type of people whom one would think most resistant to an unconscious brain washing, and that is, some of our top judiciary. There have been a few heartening exceptions, but it is the melancholy fact that since "police state" became a household word in the early 1940's, there has been a steady succession of anti-police decisions — decisions — court-made law — making it more and more difficult for the American people to defend themselves from criminals, predatory or subversive, through their designated police servants.

For instance, for about one hundred and fifty years, we thought that the law on the admission of a confession in our courts was settled. It only had to be voluntary. Then the Supreme Court in the early 1940's introduced a time element. The defendant must have been speedily arraigned to make the confession admissible. We got the atrocious McNabb-Anderson and Mallory theories, which may make a confession honest at 4:30 p.m. but suspect at 5:00 p.m.

To mention just another situation, after one hundred-sixty years, we find the courts suddenly deciding that the Fifth Amendment no longer means what it had meant for one hundred-sixty long years, but much more, something which not only guarantees the right of the criminal against self-incrimination, but which also in effect destroys the whole basis of the democratic conception of judicial procedures. No longer are the people *entitled* to the testimony of any person in any criminal case and that testimony compelled under subpoena; that is, under the threat of penalty, if necessary.

It is elemental to the preservation of an orderly government that the state have the right to every man's testimony except against himself. Recent court decisions which have made the Fifth Amendment a household world, have gone far to destroy that conception. The people of this country, who have the right to be secure in their homes and possessions, are suffering, and will continue to suffer, incalculable harm, until that day, which I hope is not too far distant, when five men on the Supreme Court will say that the Fifth Amendment again means what it meant in this country for one hundred-sixty years — a protection against self-incrimination and nothing more.

To go to another area, recently I read a comment from Chief William A. Parker, of the Los Angeles Police Department, on the semantics of some judges in handling down opinions. "Why the constant repetition of the phrase 'illegal search and seizure' instead of 'unreasonable search and seizure,' as it is written in the Constitution?" he asks.

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What a beating law enforcement and the public take from the phrase "civil rights," when it is so often used to disguise the fact that some court has distorted the rule of reason and law precedent to "spring" some guilty felon on what we like to refer to as a "technicality." The public reaction and revulsion which would normally come about from such judicial perversity is completely smothered by the phrase "civil rights." Because "civil rights" are something eminently good, something transcendently proper, something which we should all defend, this cloak of civil rights, no matter how flimsy, effectively conceals the fact that what really has happened is not the preservation of a civil right, but the extension of a criminal license. And through this license we, the public, are being robbed of a most precious civil right — that envisioned by the prophet Micah, when he said, "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree and none shall make them afraid."

As a further, perhaps less serious, but no less real, example of how language meanings can be used to hurt the police, I noted in the recent issue of the magazine, *Police*, quoting a policy statement on traffic offenses of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, this comment:

"The words 'entrapment' and 'speed trap' are frequently used in the public press. Both of these terms imply that by some inducement or action the police have caused or enticed a person to violate the traffic laws. The police do not entice people to violate traffic laws. * * *"

Let's discuss some matters where I think our own police use of language has been hurtful, and continues to damage our objectives. Perhaps this is an area in which something constructive can be done. I admit that this is somewhat of a special obsession of mine — something about which I have been talking for a long time, without any earth-shaking results. But you may think it worthwhile to help disseminate this idea. I refer specifically to the police proclivity to use derogatory language toward people who are helpful to the police. When I say that, I expect you to give me a cold look of inquiry because we teach all officers to be considerate, polite and tactful, where possible.

No doubt a great many of you recently saw an article in a national magazine on a fine police department, which most of us know to be forward-looking, dynamic, efficient, and an organization which we all respect. In this article a citizen-complainant was in effect referred to as a "squealer." I don't think it is a matter of small consequence when an assault or robbery victim, or, of course, any victim, or any citizen, for that matter, comes to a police department to make a complaint or to give information, and that information is referred to as a "squeal." Now you and I know there is nothing unique about that. As a matter of fact, for a great many years I used to call for a "squeal file" or a "squawk file." Men coming into police departments hear this language and unconsciously adopt it. We use it among ourselves without thinking; that is, without thinking about the effect that it has on our complainant or prospective complainants. Every good policeman knows that he is the servant of the people of his community. When his employer comes to a representative of the body he has hired to protect his life and property with a legitimate piece of business, he is entitled to have it called something better than a "squeal" and with the implication that the citizen is a "squealer." I think most of us here would readily follow this conception.

I should like to pursue the idea still further. As officers of experience, we know the indispensable value of the informer. We take our informers where we get them. Many of them are unsavory characters. Some might even be termed dispicable, but these again are human beings with some natural, human reactions. Just because it appears to be true, they do not relish the designation "stool pigeon," "squealer," "Squawker," "rat," or whatever similar terminology might come to the policeman's tongue in referring to the person, who, at the moment, may be his greatest ally in solving

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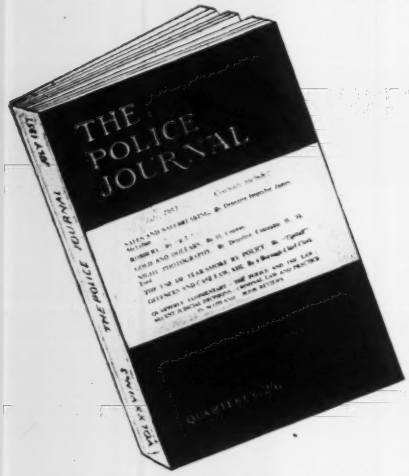

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his case. Most often, to inform is a difficult decision for the criminal or associate of criminals to make. One of the most compelling deterrents against informing is the hate and derision which comes from his own people. Why should the police adopt the thief's standards and philosophy respecting informers? Yet, that is what we seem to do in our everyday language.

Many agencies and many departments are taking steps to correct this situation. They no longer refer to "stool pigeons" in official reports. "Informer" is the strongest derogatory word. Many of us think it is good business to try to go further. We should eliminate the word "informer" where we can because it has such poor connotations. We can substitute words like "source" or "complainant" or "special employee" or some more euphemistic term. The use of derisive language is all too prevalent in our squadrooms and in our informal police conferences. It is bound to be reflected in our attitudes, when a more constructive, a more positive, approach would be the best professional tactic.

I might interject here that the term "stool pigeon," if we consider its derivation, is not too accurate a one. It comes from the practice of English and Early American fowlers who snared wild pigeons for the market. To entice the game within range, they would place a captive pigeon on a stool near the nets. This brought in the wild pigeons as ducks come to decoys. I suppose if you asked an underworld character about the derivation of the term, he would hazard that it described a person who sat on a bar stool, absorbing thieves' conversations, which he relayed to the police.

Sometimes one of these strained linguistic derivations can attain authenticity by accident. In *Time Magazine* several months ago I read of an incident at the Ionia Penitentiary in Michigan. Guards noticed an unusual commotion among pigeons who were roosting near the roof of one of the prison buildings. They went to look, and sure enough, a couple of "cons" were making a breakout.

The modern policeman has tactics and devices, when we are permitted to use them, which minimize the reliance on informers. But I am suspicious of the policeman who too loudly decrys the use of such people. Maybe he just doesn't know. Perhaps he knows but is covering up his doubts of his ability to adequately handle a two-edge sword. For those of us who do know the value of the informer and who try to make the proper use of this instrument to protect society, let's be sure that the loose and careless word does not become an indispensable part of our vocabulary. Let's be sure that our adoption of the thieves' concept of the informer does not do harm to our work in safeguarding the lives and property of our citizens. ★★★

SPECIAL AGENTS SECTION

Edited by John Richelieu Davis

Ionization and Crime

By S. J. Curtis

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Since 1954 Mr. Curtis has been the Security Superintendent for the J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit, the largest department store in the country. In his position as coordination head of all store Security he is responsible for the protection of all J. L. Hudson Company stores, warehouses and properties, which includes three complete Security Departments staffed with a Protection Manager, Assistant Protection Manager, Shoppers, Investigators, Guards, Secretaries and Clericals.*

From 1940 to 1954 he was in the Security Department of Lord & Taylor, New York's Fifth Avenue Department Store, and was Protection Manager at Lord & Taylor from 1946 through 1954. Mr. Curtis is a member of the National Medical Correctional Association, also of the National Law Enforcement Association and the Southeastern Michigan Association of Chief of Police and in addition, Deputy Sheriff of Oakland County and recent Chairman of the Protection Managers of Associated Merchandising Corporation (an organization of twenty five of the country's leading stores).

He was Chairman of the only two National Conferences held on Retail Security by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Worked with Dr. Fabial L. Rouke, leading criminal Psychologist, on a seven year program of successful malefactor rehabilitation which was reported at the 1955 National Medical Correctional Association Conference in Philadelphia. Lecturer at New York University and Retail Crime Clinics throughout the country. Author of numerous articles in retail trade magazines on problems of Retail Security.

THE glow of red neon lights can be seen from great distances. Ever notice when you were in a plane how neon lights shine upward from the city below? They even penetrate fog and mist. This spectacular effect which is caged inside those bent glass tubes is caused by the ionization of neon gas.

Ever see the miracle of northern lights? This fantastic show is produced on the largest stage we know. Northern lights are caused by nature's touching a magic wand to a thick layer of heavily ionized air—some forty five miles up in the sky.

Does rainy weather get you down? Why do certain winds get the police out of their barracks because of a sharp rise in auto accidents? Why does a drop in the barometer mean a busy period for doctors?

Today, for the first time in the history of man, we may have the answer to these and many other perplexing questions.

Ever hear of ordinary scholars suddenly becoming genuises? It happened—at Massachusetts State College. The Deans were baffled.

A group of ordinary scholars took an exam. The test was given during the worst storm in a century. While the students wrinkled their brows and puzzled over their questions, Amherst's trees were being blown down like bowling pins.

Later when the tests were checked the professors were astounded. These ordinary scholars had suddenly become brilliant. The grades were fantastically high.

But you know students can't get away with a thing like that. The school had experts investigate. They decided the students hadn't cheated. No, the tests were genuine. After a lot of study the mystery was solved. The *storm* was guilty!

Do storms cause changes in people? Does what happens in the air during a storm profoundly influence your moods, thoughts and actions? Scientists today say it does.

Do the atmospheric changes have meaning for you? Do you care that some strange, magical things are happening in that invisible stuff that surrounds us all the time? You do if you have ever had a headache, ever felt tired or had a dizzy spell. Let me ask you, have you ever been ill tempered? Or frightened?

And what about the "good" days? Do you remember days when you felt mentally alert, all was right with the world? You were optimistic, relaxed? Yes, these invisible elements in the air do affect your life! They are affecting the lives of all of us!

But what is this thing? What *is* happening in the air? Let's see what the scientists have found out in their recent studies.

The air we breathe is made up of molecules of gases. These gases are oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Natural phenomena, like cosmic rays, cause a small percentage of these molecules to lose or gain electrons. These molecules that gain electrons are known as *negative ions*. These molecules which lose electrons become *positive ions*. Both positive and negative ions are being formed continuously in nature. This ionization that takes place in air has been studied in laboratories under scientific controls. Studies show that these invisible ions have important biological effects on human beings,

In 1931 a scientist named, Dessauer, concluded after a lot of research that *negative* ions are beneficial to human health and that *positive* ions are harmful.

In 1947 scientists Kornbleuh and Piersol studied many of the health resorts and mineral springs. They

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found that the inhalation of the air, not the use of the drinking water, was primarily responsible for the therapeutic effects of many spas. Later, studies showed this air had a high degree of *negative* ionization.

You may be wondering what all this has to do with crime. We will come to that shortly, but first it is important that you understand the background of air ionization. You should know about some of the things already discovered by scientists working in this field.

Did you ever go near a big falls? Did you ever notice how nice the air seems? It can make you feel good. There is something about the air that invigorates you, makes you optimistic. Gives you a feeling of well-being.

These name scientists who have been working on the problems of ionization know the answer to this effect. They noted that many European spas that are famous for curative baths and health giving waters are located near bubbling springs or waterfalls. The air becomes highly charged with negative ions. This is due apparently to what is called the Lenard effect. The Lenard, or "waterfall-effect" occurs when a surface of water is suddenly disrupted as in a spring, fountain or waterfall. Numerous small droplets of moisture are formed. It becomes a fine mist that permeates the air. In pure water these mist droplets carry a negative charge of ions.

An interesting instance of this Lenard effect is seen in the great waterfalls at Bad Gastein in Austria. This is a resort which has been famous since the seventh century. The falls there drop 500 feet and the fine mist carries quite a distance. Investigation shows a predominance of negative ions in the mist.

You've heard a lot today about virus infections. In fact, the problem of the virus disease has become of major concern to our medical men. But why do some people get virus diseases while others appear to be immune?

Dr. Theodore Puck of the University of Colorado Medical Center reported at the 1950 meeting of the American Chemical Society that his research showed that viruses carry certain electrical charges in order to attack living cells.

The virus and the living cell normally carry a charge of negative ions. The virus is therefore repelled and incapable of attack. In fact, it has been established that bacterial viruses attach themselves to cells *only* when positive ions are present. If a cell has its normal negative ion charge, the virus being negatively charged, is repelled. But if a cell has a positive ion charge then the negatively ionized virus is attracted to the cell and attaches itself to it.

These discoveries explain why some people or even some groups of people seem to have superior powers of resistance to certain virus diseases.

What makes these desirable negative ions? Nature makes them through cosmic rays and other changes in the atmosphere. Changes like the Lenard effect previously described. But how can we make negative ions for scientific use? How could you change the ionization of air in a room?

One way is with an instrument called on Ionaire. It is manufactured by W. Wesley L. Hicks, President of the Wesix Co., in San Francisco. The Wesix Company specializes in home heating equipment. Mr. Hicks has been interested in ionization since 1900. He and his firm have contributed a lot of time and money to aid scientific study in this field.

This Ionaire is built by Wesix for the scientists doing experimental work in ionization. This instrument contains a radioisotope combined with an electrostatic field. It will ionize a room containing 1500 cubic feet of air.

As you know, in recent years, crime has become a major problem in our country. Law enforcement experts are becoming more and more concerned about the rising crime rate. What can we do about this problem? Most people who have been studying the problem are convinced that prisons have not proven to be an answer.

No matter how many people we put in prison for stealing or for any crime, it does not seem to lessen our crime problems. In fact, F.B.I. statistics prove that crime is continuing to increase. In Michigan we have actually run out of prison space to put the people we are arresting. This condition also exists in other states.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that we have to change our thinking about how to cut crime. We must go to a broader attack on the problem. We have been trying to catch the criminal. This has now become a solution as impractical as cutting the snakes off of Medusa's head. For every snake cut off, ten snakes appear in its place. The increase in criminals has gotten completely beyond our ability to cope with the problem. Especially if we apply only methods of detection. We must now talk about prevention of crime. Prevention on a large scale. "To prevent crime," as Dr. Fabian L. Rouke, a leading criminal psychologist has said, "you must first prevent the criminal."

The answers to this problem of large scale prevention of crime is being worked on by many of our country's scientists. Even today, which we are discussing the subject, there are men working behind closed doors in laboratories across the country. They are working with microscopes and other scientific equipment. What they are finding may very soon lead to a new and effective attack on this problem of national crime.

There are four areas of research that look very promising at the present time. Most promising for immediate use is the work being done in motivational psychology. Second, is an interesting study being done by some medical men in the area of low blood sugar as a causative factor in crime.

Third, is the research being done with chemical personality stabilizers. A development resulting from the the discovery of tranquilizers. Last, we have the scientists who are work-

ing on the problems of environment. It is in this group that air ionization research falls.

What part does ionization play in the problems of crime? In Germany there are periods of the year when they have what are called the Fohn winds. They come in across the Alps. During the period of the Fohn winds there is a serious increase in crime. Analysis of these winds has shown that they have a high *positive* ionization. Interestingly enough, the same problem occurs in Italy. In Italy they have the period of the Sirocco winds. These winds originate on the North African Deserts and cross the Mediterranean to blow their hot breath across Italy. Again there is a tremendous increase in crime during the time of the Sirocco winds.

Mr. Thomas J. Mellon, Police Commissioner of the City and County of San Francisco, explained to me that the San Francisco Police Department has been doing some studies of these Fohn and Sirocco winds and their effect on crime. He told me that the change in human behavior which results is so noticeable and so accepted that the courts in both Germany and Italy take the period of these winds into consideration and reduce sentences on crimes committed during these periods. A murder committed during the Sirocco winds is reduced to a manslaughter charge. Mr. Mellon said, "It is recognized that positively ionized air causes an increase in crime."

One Police Department in a large eastern city has been doing similar research over the past two years.

They believe there is a correlation between positive ionization and crime. Some day we may be able to control crime by changing air with negative ions.

Now let's look at this problem of crime and ions again. In Malta, a young man was convicted of carrying off the girl with whom he was in love. You may have read the story in the papers. The normal penalty for kidnapping was ten years at hard labor. But, because the act was committed during the Sirocco winds, the law permitted his sentence to be cut to thirty days.

Assault and battery researcher, Edwin Dexter, found that assault and battery varies with monthly weather changes. In a study of 40,000 cases he found it wasn't wind or temperature but heat that was the deciding factor. Unrelieved hot weather creates high positive ionization of air. This tends to make us less able to control ourselves. Rising temperatures mean rising tempers. More murders, more acts of violence, more crimes of passion are committed during July and August in New York City than in any other months of the year. And, as you might expect, ionization contributes to the cracking up for "fringe personalities." On those positively ionized days, more people jump off bridges, shoot themselves, take sleeping pills and more neurotics break down and have to be sent to mental hospitals. There is higher than usual number of sex crimes and those are the times when people go berserk with a gun or knife.

A retail store can create negatively ionized air fairly inexpensively. Both Philco and R.C.A. have poured a lot of money into ion research. Soon it will be possible for your store to put ionizing equipment into its air-conditioning ducts. These small ionization units will negatively ionize the air in your store.

Indications are that negatively ionized air may reduce the problems of shoplifting and internal theft. One store has done research to see if there is a relationship between malefactor activity and barometer changes. Studies done to date prove a definite correlation between a drop in the barometric pressure and crime.

This research on ions is one of the most promising for reducing crime. Until the full story is in we must be satisfied with the things that have already been discovered.

Now let's talk for a moment about another modern approach to fighting crime. A tool which is already available for retailers. This is the findings of motivational psychology.

If you read Vance Packard's book, "The Hidden Persuaders," you are completely familiar with some of the motivational research being done today. Most of this work has been done for advertisers with the intent of influencing people to buy goods. However, there is no reason why these same principles cannot be used to motivate people in ways to prevent crime. Motivational psychology can be used to build up psychological barriers in the mind to prevent theft.

The motivational psychologists have been probing people's subsurface desires. Trying to find out people's needs and drives. Looking for their points of vulnerability. Among the subsurface motivating factors found in the emotional profile of most of us, for example, are the drives to conformity. Need for oral stimulation and a yearning for security. Once the advertisers found these points of vulnerability and isolated them, they then fashioned psychologi-

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cal hooks to sell merchandise to the public on a subjective level of consciousness.

Peoples' guilt feelings often stand in the way of their purchasing things. Take candy, today, many of us don't want to buy candy for fear we'll get fat. The motivational researchers studied our feelings of guilt and they came up with an answer, the "bite" sized piece of candy. By eating candy that was "bite" size you felt only half as guilty as if you ate a large piece of candy. Candy bars are divided so that you can buy a candy bar, take it into a theatre and say to yourself mentally, "I will only eat half the bar and I will save the other half till later." You probably did not save the other half till later but it gave you a rational reason why you didn't have to feel guilty when you bought the candy bar.

Do you smoke cigarettes? Do you know why you smoke cigarettes? Social Research, Inc., made a depth study of 350 smokers using a battery of psychiatric techniques.

They found about a dozen reasons why many people continue to smoke despite guilt feelings about the habit. They smoke to relieve tension, to express sociability, as a reward for effort, an aid to poise, an aid in anticipating stress, proof of daring, proof of conformity, because it's an accustomed ritual and so on.

They found that many people like to have a cigarette in their fingers when they enter a room full of people as it makes them feel less nervous, more sophisticated. Perhaps the major discovery of the investigators was that Americans smoke to prove that they're people of virile maturity. They see smoking as proving their vigor and potency. The report explained, "This is a psychological satisfaction sufficient to overcome health fears, to withstand moral censor, ridicule or even the paradoxical weakness of enslavement to habit."

When you study the findings of motivational researchers you can see the potential of using motivational psychology to fight crime. It can be used to influence the general public against crime and it can also be used in a store to prevent internal theft.

Motivational psychology applied in the orientation training of new employees can prevent employees from stealing. When applied through national communication media it can build up psychological barriers to theft in the minds of large masses of our population.

Once you see the potentiality in using motivational psychology to fight crime, you will begin to visualize how far-reaching its effect could be.

Even more interesting is the potential in sublimial motivational techniques. For example, the sublimial type picture which can be projected on your television screen. It lasts for only a thousandth of a second. Not long enough for your eye to comprehend it. Yet this invisible picture leaves an imprint on the subconscious mind.

Experiments with sublimial soft drink ads in movie theatres showed amazing results. It increased the sale of soft drinks by 37%. The public watching the movie had no idea that they were being unconsciously motivated by an invisible advertising image. Every three minutes during the feature picture a photograph of the soft drink bottle and an advertising message were flashed on the movie screen for a thousandth of a second. No one in the theatre audience saw the picture with their conscious mind. They couldn't see the picture but they still became thirsty.

If used to control crime we could, through sublimial motivation, reduce losses in our stores. In talking about these scientific advances and their application to the reduction of retail crime, we are talking about the future. It isn't here today but the potential is here today. It's in our hands right now. There are men, perhaps reading this article, who are going to have the imagination to see the potential in these new scientific developments.

We have reached a point of no return. We can't control crime any more by just locking up criminals. We have to take a new approach. We need new and fresh viewpoints.

The studies being done by the scientists working on low blood sugar, the application of tranquilizers to maladjusted people, the scientists working with ionization of air and the specialists doing research on motivational psychology, they are all working for us on this problem of crime. Somewhere in the work of this group of scientists is the key that we need. There will be a creative, far sighted person who will look beyond the confines of his traditional way of thinking. This man will recognize the fact that hidden somewhere in this new research is vast potential for the future control of crime.

He will know that to prevent crime we must first prevent the criminal. One of us must find a way to use the new magic keys. Is this leadership meant for you? There is a man somewhere who will rise to this challenge —ask yourself—are you that man?

★★★

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY

How To Estimate on the Basis of Samples

By John I. Griffin

PROBABILITY SAMPLING

In the previous issue of POLICE the procedures for drawing a random sample were discussed. The use of random number tables was shown to be the simplest method for obtaining a random sample. Such a sample may be called a probability sample. This term is used because the special feature of a probability sample is that it permits the use of the theory of probability in computing estimates from the sample. None of the procedures to be discussed in this article are valid and applicable if the sample is not drawn in a random manner.

STATISTICAL INFERENCE

When all of the cases of a particular phenomenon are studied in order to determine some measurement, the result is an enumeration which gives a completely accurate result, assuming there are no non-sampling errors. Thus, if we desire to determine the average age of male prisoners detained by a police department in the course of a year, we might copy the age as recorded on each arrest record, add up the ages, divide by the number of items and thus obtain an arithmetic mean age. It is clear that, in the absence of non-sampling errors, that we "know" the average age. However, such a procedure might be very cumbersome and time consuming when there are thousands of cases. In fact, exact knowledge of the arithmetic mean age of the prisoners may not be necessary for the particular administrative reason for which the information is desired. Under such circumstances sampling procedures should be used. The arithmetic mean age as determined from, let us say, a sample of fifty cases, will probably not be *identical* with the age determined from all the observations. This situation calls for the use of statistical inference which involves passing from the known facts provided by the sample of ages to generalizations about the population from which the sample was drawn. This process of estimation is referred to as statistical inference and this is a process in which error enters but to an extent that can be measured by probability theory.

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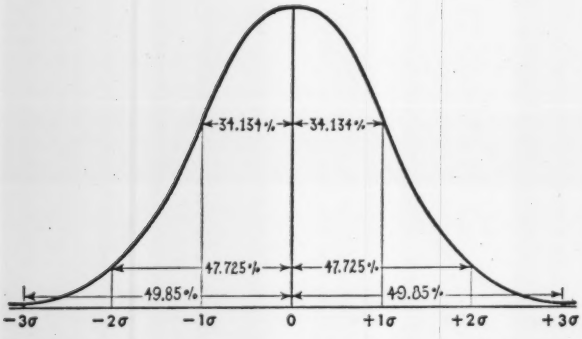
TYPES OF ERRORS

In any statistical study errors can arise. These errors may be of two types, non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are found in all types of studies and include such common occurrences as incorrect answers provided by respondents, arithmetic errors in the process of tabulating and the like. In the example referred to above, many types of non-sampling errors may enter, such as incomplete or inaccurate basic records, errors of transcription and errors of computation. However, sampling errors arise only in sample surveys and refer to the error that in all probability might occur because of sampling. It is likely that in a properly conducted sample survey the sum of non-sampling and sampling errors will be less than the magnitude of the non-sampling error in a complete enumeration. This is so because with a smaller number of cases to handle greater accuracy can be achieved. The important thing to bear in mind is that errors are always a possibility, even in complete enumerations. Thus, an administrator, who rejects sampling methods on the ground that he does not with to introduce any error, and insists upon the continued use of inefficient methods of enumeration, can only be regarded as naive.

SAMPLING ERROR

In the evaluation of results obtained on the basis of samples, it is essential to understand the concept of sampling error. It is correct to state that the results of a sample are not likely to be exactly the same as the results of a complete enumeration. However, a knowledge of the standard error of the mean makes it possible to state what the chances are that the mean of the sample lies within a given distance from the mean of the population, that is, the mean of all of the cases. This conclusion is based on certain fundamental principles of sampling. It may be shown by means of sampling experiments that if a large number of samples are taken from a



EDITOR'S NOTE: *The above chart is from the book, STATISTICS ESSENTIAL FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY by Griffin (Charles C Thomas), which gives complete coverage of the application of statistical method to police problems.*

large population and the arithmetic mean for each of the samples is calculated, then these means will tend to distribute themselves around the mean of the population in the form of a normal probability distribution. Such a distribution is shown in the chart. This is a symmetrical distribution which represents the way in which sampling variation causes the arithmetic mean of samples to be distributed around the mean of the population which is represented by the zero position. Another way to view this distribution is to think of it as representing the manner in which means of samples will fall in relationship to the mean of the population. It is "most likely" that any individual sample mean will coincide with the mean of the population; it is clear that the zero position represents the greatest concentration of means. By the same token it becomes less and less likely that the mean of a sample will fall a great distance above or below the mean of the population. While such great differences are *possible* they are not *likely*. This is the kind of probability reasoning which characterizes statistical inference.

STANDARD ERROR OF THE MEAN

If we have a large number of means of samples and the variation between the means is measured by a suitable statistical device, such as the standard deviation, it is reasonable to expect that the standard deviation of the means will be much less than the variation between the individual values of the population. This relationship can be expressed as the standard error of the mean, which is really the standard deviation of the distribution of means of samples which has a normal shape as shown in the chart. Statisticians have shown that the standard error of the mean can be approximated by the following simple formula the numerator of which is the standard deviation of our single sample and the denominator of which is the square root of the size of our sample:

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Let us assume that a sample consisting of thirty-six prisoners records are drawn at random from the files of all male prisoners. The arithmetic mean age of the sample of thirty-six is found to be thirty years. The standard deviation of the sample is found to be twelve years. Then, substituting in the above formula we divide 12 by the square root of 36, which yields a standard error of the mean of two years.

THE NORMAL CURVE

In order to make an inferential statement about the arithmetic mean of our population of prisoners on the basis of the arithmetic mean of 30 years found in the sample, it is necessary to resort to the known characteristics of the normal distribution. It has already been pointed out that the means of samples are normally distributed. Suppose that we desire to make a statement about the mean of the population of prisoners on the basis of our sample information. The best we can do is to make a "confidence interval statement." This is the specification of an interval within which we may be confident that the mean of the population lies. An interval of this type is called a confidence interval and the confidence attached to it is measured by a confidence coefficient which is a specific probability statement. Thus, a 95% confidence interval is an interval which has a probability of .95 of being correct, that is the mean of the population will be within a stated interval of the mean of the sample in ninety-five samples out of one hundred. That is, there is a chance that five sample means plus and minus the given interval will not include the mean of the population. In other words, there would be five chances out of one hundred of error. Such sampling error always is present in statistical inference, but as may be seen, the amount of error can be measured and controlled. In general, since the standard error of the mean measures sampling error, the relationship to the size of the sample is clear. The error varies as the square root of the sample size, the larger the sample the less the error. The advantage of a larger sample becomes less as the sample size increases.

In order to set up a confidence interval it is necessary to know the standard normal curve areas. These may be determined from a table such as the simplified table below. Since the normal curve is symmetrical the values shown in the table apply to observations on either side of the mean or zero position. The distances above and below the mean are read off in terms of standard error of mean distances. Thus, the table shows that for a distance of one standard error of mean 34.134% of the area is included, for two standard errors of mean 47.725% of the area is included and so on. Since the normal curve is symmetrical we may double these percentages. Thus, the 95% confidence interval would be one with a distance of plus and minus 1.96 standard errors of the mean. The table percentages show that at 1.96 there is 47.5% of the area above and 47.5% of the area below the mean. Therefore, to set up a 95% confidence interval statement about the mean

age of the prisoners, we would say "the mean age of the population falls between 26.08 years and 33.92 years, with a confidence of 95%." This statement was obtained by taking the standard error of the mean of our sample, which was 2, multiplying it by 1.96 and adding or subtracting the amount 3.92 to the mean of the sample which was 30. This gave the upper and lower limits of the confidence interval. Similar methods can be applied to inferential statements at any desired level of confidence and such methods may be applied to problems involving percentages and proportions. It is hoped that any readers interested in these methods will pursue them through available textbooks and training courses.

LEGAL ADMISSIBILITY OF SAMPLING RESULTS

Frequently law enforcmeent personnel reject the use of probability sampling methods on the grounds that such methods produce results which would not be admissible as evidence in a court of law. However, in recent years the widespread use of probability sampling methods in business, economics and technology, have resulted in a number of court cases in which data from probability samples have been admitted as legal evidence. In such cases the testimony of a professional statistician is necessary and should include such items as the sample design, the method of using random numbers, the procedure for calculating the standard error and forming the estimates.

TABLE OF NORMAL CURVE AREAS

(expressed as percentages of 100.00%)

σ	.00	.02	.04	.06	.08
0.0	00.00	00.80	01.60	02.39	03.19
0.5	19.15	19.85	20.54	21.23	21.90
1.0	34.13	34.61	35.08	35.54	35.99
1.5	43.32	43.57	43.82	44.06	44.29
1.9	47.13	47.26	47.38	47.50	47.61
2.0	47.72	47.83	47.93	48.03	48.12
2.5	49.38	49.41	49.45	49.48	49.51
3.0	49.87	49.87	49.88	49.89	49.90

AT RANDOM . . .

Punch Card Chinese Interpreter

Recently the New York City Police Department Punch Card Personnel Records System (described in the July/August 1958 Issue of POLICE) gained much favorable newspaper publicity by locating a patrolman who could speak Cantonese. Patrolman Barry Eng was located by the processing of the punch card personnel records and was able to interpret in a three-way telephone conversation at 4:30 A.M. when a four-months-old baby of a Cantonese speaking father became seriously ill and hospital officials discovered the father could speak no English. ★★★

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION TAKES A LOOK AT POLICE STATISTICS

Important attention will be given the subjects of police and criminal statistics during the annual convention of the American Statistical Association to be held at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. A special session on the Statistics of Crime and Correction has been set up for August 23 at 2:00 p.m. Professor Clarence C. Schrag of the University of Washington will be Session Chairman. Among others, the Editor of this column will present a paper on *Current Problems in Police Statistics*; Mr. George Davis of the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics will discuss *Court and Probation Statistics*; and Mr. James McCafferty of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons will report on *Prisoner Statistics, National and State*. It is significant to note that this is the first time in twenty years that the professional society has scheduled a program devoted to these topics.

Two-Lane Tramp Is Unwanted Driver

The little old lady whose picture is being posted today throughout Michigan by police officials may be shocked to see herself described as a "tramp" on the police posters.

Before she begins writing indignant letters of protest over this undignified reference, the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, who are responsible for the posters, want it understood that "she" is not necessarily little nor old, nor a lady. "She" could be any size, any age and could also be a "he". But whoever she or he is — the "TWO-LANE TRAMP" is the label of the current traffic law violator the police are calling attention to during the next five weeks in their "Unwanted Driver" program.

The police poster charges the Two-Lane Tramp with a number of specific driving violations which killed 176 and maimed 2,049 people in Michigan last year. This type of driver was also implicated in more than 4,000 other accidents and cost Michigan citizens $24 million. Specifically, the Two-Lane Tramp as described on the poster, specializes in head-on and side-swipe collisions by driving on the wrong side of the road; drifting across or straddling centerlines; wandering from one lane to another on multi-lane roads; passing on hills and curves and by passing without sufficient clear distance ahead.

Police officials point out that all major streets and highways, which carry most of Michigan's traffic, have a clear white stripe painted down the middle. Though it takes only moderate steering effort and common sense to keep a car between the edge of the road and that white centerline, "wrong side of road, not passing" was the explanation for 132 fatal accidents in Michigan during 1958.

Why this violation of traffic law and common sense should occur so frequently is something no one has been able to answer completely. Staying within one's proper lane appears to be so elementary a driving requirement and the failure to do so seems so obviously dangerous, there appears to be no sensible explanation for the frequency with which this violation occurs.

Anyone who has ever had to march in a straight line knows it can't be done by watching the feet. It can only be accomplished by fixing the eyes on a distant point and marching towards it. Another example is in steering a boat across a lake. The steering must be on a distant point, or the boat will weave from side to side.

The same problem occurs in driving. If the aim is too close, the car will weave as the driver is constantly forced to correct.

Another fault of the low-aiming driver occurs when he keeps his eyes primarily toward the right edge of the road. This leaves him with inadequate vision of oncoming traffic and makes it easy for the drowsy or inattentive driver to drift lethally off the shoulder and into the ditch.

In contrast, the driver who aims at the center of his driving lane at some distance ahead will have his car under better control. He will see curves or obstacles sooner, he will be better informed of oncoming traffic and he will be in a better position to stay on the road even if his attention does wander for a moment.

ACADEMY FOR SCIENTIFIC INTERROGATION
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POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

Interviews, Interrogations and Use of the Polygraph

By Carroll S. Price

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the third in a series of five articles concerned with successful techniques in the INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION OF SUSPECTS, COMPLAINANTS AND WITNESSES. The second appeared in the previous issue of POLICE; the fourth article will follow in the next issue.*

ATTITUDE AND DEMEANOR

A. Facial features and expressions
B. Clothing
C. Language (speech and the way it is used)
D. Method of delivery of speech (tone, pitch, volume, persuasiveness, speed, etc.)
E. Interests displayed
Mannerisms (movements of appendages, eyes, body, coughing or clearing of throat, etc.)
G. Apparent underlying motives (such as: to want to establish the truth, to help the subject with his problems, to clear the innocent, to obtain evidence that will lead to the conviction of the guilty, etc.)

The personality of the questioner will have a great bearing on the witness or suspect. It isn't very often that an investigator can obtain confidential information from an informant without gaining the informant's confidence. The first impression created by the investigator can make or break the interview or interrogation. A personality clash between the questioner and the subject is serious enough that the questioner should withdraw from all parts of the investigation where he will come in contact with the subject if possible. Some of the things that are considered in the first impression we create might be:

A. Facial features and expressions
B. Clothing
C. Language (speech and the way it is used)
D. Method of delivery of speech (tone, pitch, volume, persuasiveness, speed, etc.)
E. Interests displayed
F. Mannerisms (movements of appendages, eyes, body, coughing or clearing of throat, etc.)
G. Apparent underlying motives (such as: to want to establish the truth, to help the subject with his problems, to clear the innocent, to obtain evidence that will lead to the conviction of the guilty, etc.)

The investigator must come to a mutual understanding with the subject to insure the fact that correlating patterns of thought exist in both minds and both will know what the other is talking about. If a feeling of animosity is established in the subject, he may purposely never allow this mutual understanding to come about.

Different methods of approach should be practiced by the questioner because certainly, not all subjects will respond to the same method. The questioner should create the impression that he is only interested in the facts in the case, is not personally interested from a moral viewpoint, and is trying to establish an opinion of innocence or guilt based on a fair and impartial investigation. The investigator should emphasize the importance of telling the truth and try to establish an atmosphere where only the truth is spoken. The questioner must use caution here and not get caught himself in a bluff or other subterfuge. The atmosphere will be quickly destroyed if it becomes apparent that the questioner is untrustworthy.

The questioner should be friendly and businesslike throughout the questioning, while at the same time maintaining control of the conversation. A genuine interest in the subject and his problem is absolutely essential. Degrading acts such as profanity or improper

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stories should be avoided. All that can be accomplished by such acts is to lower the prestige of the investigator in the eyes of the subject. Emotions should be carefully controlled by the questioner. No change in expression or demeanor should occur in the questioner when the interview or interrogation changes or takes a different course. Occasionally a subject can learn what he wants to know by watching the facial expressions and mannerisms of the questioner.

The interrogator must be a very flexible individual. He must be able to change his method of questioning to suit the situation and the subject at a moment's notice. The interrogator should have an abundance of patience and should create the impression on the subject that time is of no importance and the questioning will continue until it has been proven that the truth and all of the truth has been established.

The questioner must use caution and build his own philosophy carefully, avoiding cynicism and prejudice. It is very easy to lose faith in mankind in this business of law enforcement. When one reaches the point where he doesn't believe any of the stories he hears from witnesses or suspects, and begins to think that a completely truthful person is non-existant, he is due for a vacation, a leave of absence, or should seek other employment. On the other hand it is very important that "common sense" is employed in dealing with subjects as a questioner. It is very essential that all of the facts in a case are considered and that an opinion or judgement is reserved until all of the true facts have been established. Many times this is difficult to do, but most of us can remember an occasion where we would have done much better if we had not been so hasty to jump to an erroneous conclusion.

METHODS OF INTERVIEWING

It is almost impossible to establish hard and fast rules to follow when conducting an interview. Ordinarily, we think of witnesses, victims and complainants when we think of interviewing. One thing should be kept in mind when talking to these people: they don't *have* to tell you anything and probably won't unless the interview is conducted properly and they are motivated to give the information desired. The interviewer must develop qualities of a salesman to sell himself and his mission; he must develop attributes of an actor to disguise motives and establish rapport; and must understand basic human psychology to interpret and predict behavior. The interviewer must analyze and continually devise methods of improving his personality. In this respect the accent should always be on the positive approach, yet not going to the extreme of superiority. *The sympathetic and understanding approach usually works the best.*

Rapport is established usually by getting on familiar ground with the subject as soon as possible. If the interviewer can develop some of the subject's likes and dislikes before the interview he will be well ahead of the game at the start, provided the information is used properly. After talking about things of apparent mutual interest with the subject, he will usually be in a better frame of mind to divulge information than he would be otherwise.

Usually it is better to ask general questions during the early part of the interview with the idea of letting the subject tell his story. Then, more direct and specific questions can be asked based on the previous statement. Caution must be exercised during the interview to insure that:

a. The subject doesn't digress too far afield of the information to be obtained.
b. Only one question is asked at a time giving the subject a chance to complete his answer.
c. The questions are simple and understandable.
d. A question is not asked that will imply an answer.
e. Embarrassing questions are asked in such a way that the subject can answer without further degrading himself.
f. The subject will have a chance to qualify or explain his answer.

Here again, we can see why the interviewer must know something about practially everything. He may be talking to a bank president in the morning and a moronic individual from slum districts in the afternoon. He has to be able to project himself into the character that will be nearly as possible on the same level as the subject he is talking to, yet maintain a positive attitude and dominate the interview.

During the interview it is usually better if the interviewer does not take too many notes. Specific dates, times and facts may be jotted down occasionally. If possible, arrangements should be made to have the subject's complete statement taken down by a stenographer or a recording device. Permission to do this should be sought at the close of the interview if the investigator thinks it is of sufficient importance. This gives a permanent record of the subject's statement and will usually reduce the possibility of the subject becoming inconvenienced through another interview later.

METHODS OF INTERROGATING

An interrogation is the questioning of a suspect in order to establish his innocence or guilt through his own admission. We may also interrogate a reluctant witness who has certain information needed in an investigation. In interrogating a suspect, our objectives might be to:

a. Obtain a complete and truthful confession preferably in writing.
b. Obtain certain admissions or omissions that will eventually help lead to the successful completion of the investigation.
c. Obtain facts and other information regarding the case which can be used to corroborate previously

obtained information.

d. Obtain the identity of all other people involved in the case.
e. Develop enough information that the case may be brought to a successful prosecution, pending circumstances.
f. Obtain sufficient information that will lead to the recovery of any loot or contraband taken during the crime.

An attempt will be made here to briefly describe some of the different methods that have been successfully used to obtain the true facts of an offense from a suspect. For greater elaboration of these and other methods several references are listed at the end of this paper. A general outline of these methods might include:

a. Emotional or sympathetic approach. This method of interrogating seeks out a weakness in the suspect's character or personality and attempts to exploit that weakness to the fullest extent by an indirect appeal. The appeal may be in regard to the suspect's family, his religion, his friends, his employment, his social status, homosexuality or other moral defects, his freedom, etc. Friendliness and kindness are used in great abundance in this method.
b. Direct or logical approach. This method is generally used when dealing with experienced criminals or perhaps as a follow-up of the emotional approach if it fails. This approach is designed to build tension in the suspect in a logical manner. The interrogator displays some of the evidence, obtained in the case, to the suspect and builds the story of the crime around it. The investigator points out the fact that there is ample evidence for his conviction in any criminal court. The suspect should be made to realize that further deception is useless and futile. It should be impressed upon him that no longer is there any doubt as to his guilt in the mind of the interrogator, and now he, the suspect, should start to consider a line of action that will benefit himself. Of course, telling the truth and relating the complete story of the offense is the first step.
c. The use of subterfuge in questioning. It should be obvious to the interrogator that these methods are to be used only as a last resort for many reasons. One argument for this viewpoint is that should the trick or bluff fail, the chances of obtaining a confession are greatly reduced. The suspect loses any respect he had for the interrogator and the organization he represents. Another point that has been expressed is that such methods are unfair, unconstitutional, and undemocratic. However, none of these methods that are described below are designed to cause an innocent person to confess to something he has not done. Even though these methods are somewhat unfair to the guilty suspect, many people feel that when this factor is weighed against the potential damage this individual can do to society, their value is such that they cannot be completely discarded. Some methods of subterfuge are listed below:

1. Split pair trick. This method entails playing one suspect against the other when two or more have been apprehended for the same offense. One of the suspects is allowed to believe that the other has confessed everything and is now leaving him with all of the blame. This may induce the first suspect to give the true story to protect himself or as a means of revenge against the other suspect who is apparently trying to evade the blame for the offense.
2. Signed false statement. A statement is taken from the individual and he is asked to sign it, even though part of it is known to be false. The individual is then told that he has signed a false statement and will probably be prosecuted for this offense unless he gives another statement with the true facts in the case.
3. Hypothetical story trick. The suspect is given the story of a fictitious crime which varies only slightly in detail from the actual offense. He is then required to write out the details of the story related by the investigator. The guilty suspect will frequently include details which were not related to him, but which are identical with the actual offense. In other words, he gets the fictitious crime mixed up with the actual offense. Adroit questioning following this "slip" may bring out the real story as the suspect knows it.
4. Location bluff. This method is used to undermine a false alibi concocted by the suspect. If he says he was at a certain place at a certain time, a person is brought in who says he was also there at that time and asks the suspect about a fictitious incident that was supposed to have happened. This places the suspect in the position of either agreeing or disagreeing. Which ever he does, the interrogator takes the opposite side and points out that if the suspect had been there he would have known the answer to the problem. Frequently the suspect will see the futility of the false alibi and give the real story.
5. Friend and foe trick. In this technique two interrogators work together. One interrogator assumes the role of a harsh, unrelenting, disgruntled questioner and the other appears to be a friendly, understanding, kindly individual. By building resentment in the suspect towards the unfriendly investigator, many times, the sympathetic interrogator can obtain the true facts in the case from the suspect.

6. Line up trick. This method entails the use of a regular line up or identification parade. During the line up certain "witnesses" are instructed to "identify" the suspect *in his presence*. This trick will sometimes make the guilty suspect feel that further denials are useless. Another version of this trick is to have the suspect "identified" as the guilty person in a much more serious crime. This sometimes motivates the suspect into confessing to the less serious crime in order to avoid more serious consequences.

A confession obtained as a result of a trick or bluff is equally admissible in court as any other confession, as long as the constitutionally guaranteed rights of the accused have not been violated. As stated before a trick or a bluff should be employed only as a last resort, after other means of securing a confession or admission have failed. The trick or bluff must be logical, carefully prepared, and skillfully executed or the suspect will realize that something is amiss, thus weakening the position of the interrogator. It may also reveal to the suspect just how little or much the investigator knows about the case, thus strengthening the suspect's position. This should be avoided at all costs.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of articles on INTERVIEWS, INTERROGATIONS AND USE OF THE POLYGRAPH, appeared in the last issue of POLICE. The fourth article will follow in the next issue.*

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STANDING LEFT TO RIGHT: *Delbert D. Bigley, Omaha Police Dept.; Robert E. Wessel, St. Louis County, Missouri Police Dept; Richard B. Miller, Philadelphia Police Dept.; Charles A. Schmauch, Chicago, Illinois; Ben J. Bernard, Sioux City, Iowa Police Dept.*

SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT: *William E. Barber, Kalamazoo, Michigan Police Dept.; Henry H. Walters, Columbus, Mississippi Police Dept.; Helen M. Goerig, Personnel Director, Las Vegas; John A. Cahalane, Massachusetts Dept. of Public Safety; Harold J. McCarthy, Arcadia, Louisiana Sheriff's Dept.*

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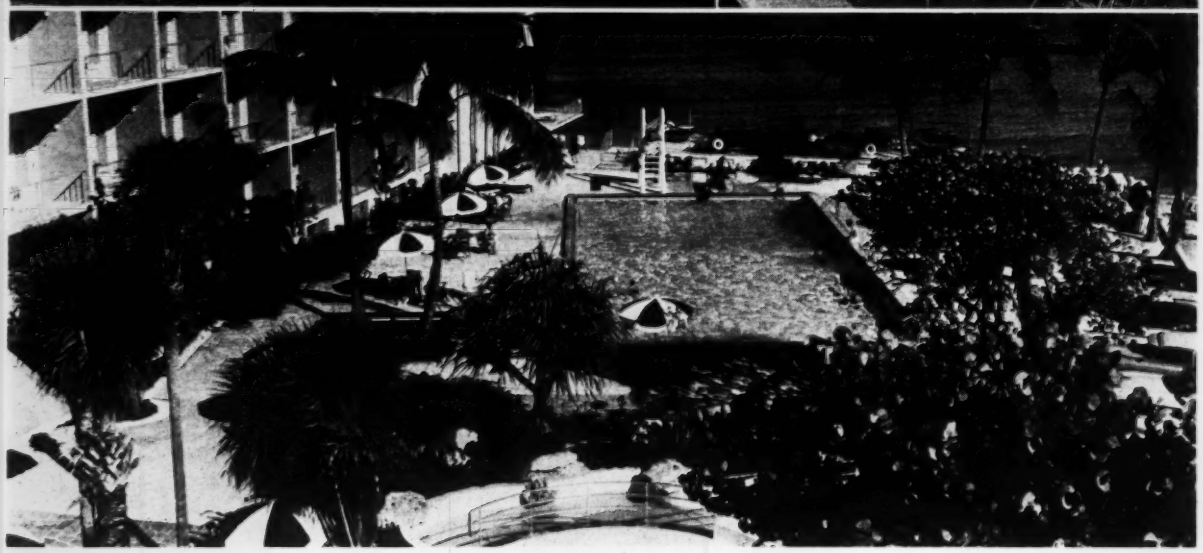

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the appearance of an impressive number of noted speakers on the general program. Lectures and demonstrations will be given which deal with the problems of the polygraph examiner, including the effects of posture on polygraph results, the psychology of color and its impact upon human emotions, abnormal cardiac responses as recorded on the electrocardiograph and the polygraph, together with many other subjects. An important feature of recent Conventions will be repeated—workshop panel sessions where the problems of the pre-test interview, instrumentation, question formulation, the test environment, post-test interrogation and others will be presented for open discussion.

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Police Supervision and School Supervision A Comparison

By Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Lt. Col. Scott entered police service in 1936 with the San Antonio Police Department and held the rank of Captain in 1947 when he accepted a regular Army commission in the Military Police Corps. His military assignments have included the responsibility as Chief, Criminal Investigation, Philippines Ryukus Command; Air Staff Provost Marshal, Thirteenth Air Force, Provost Marshal, New York Area; Commanding Officer, 6th Military Police (Criminal Investigation), Central Detachment, Hq., U. S. Army, Europe; Provost Marshal, Desert Rock VII & VIII, Desert Rock, Nevada; and Provost Marshal, 5th Infantry Division. He is presently Director of the Military Science Department, United States Army Security Agency School at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.*

Lt. Col. Scott has long been interested in the problems associated with the function of supervision and in this first of a series of three articles, what he has to say will prove of important concern to the individual Patrolman, the Sergeant, the Lieutenant, the Captain and the Chief alike.

J. MURRAY Lee and Dorris May Lee in their book *The Child and His Development* say of the teaching profession that it is the most significant, the most complex, and the most rewarding role a man or woman can perform in the ongoing dynamic pattern of human relationships.[1]

Captain William A. Johnson of the Grand Rapids Police Department, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a lecture at the Command Officers Training School of the School of Police Science, Michigan State University, called the police profession the most fascinating work in the world, that of dealing with human beings. The policeman, Johnson says, has the abiding satisfaction of having seen the greatest show on earth.[2]

Police work and teaching have five things in common. They are both manned by dedicated personnel whose hearts, by and large, are in their jobs, they are the two professions where participants work with individuals who are not the average kind of acquaintances, they are among the least rewarding monetarily for the time spent in preparation, they both expect unquestioned integrity and fidelity in their personnel and they are both professions of noble ethics and profound responsibility.[3]

With these similarities, the science of being a teacher and the science of being a policeman cease their similarity and go their separate ways.

Police services go on around the clock every day throughout the calendar year and have been doing just that since the first day and night police were set up by statute in New York in 1844.[4] Holidays, special events, festivals, and other non-working times only make more work for the policeman.

The school supervisor on the other hand can usually count on some time off during important holidays and vacations. At least he can expect a change from the normal school term schedule and it is unlikely that his busier times would fall on Christmas Eve, New Years, Labor Day, or July Fourth.

The problems and techniques of supervision likewise differ to a considerable extent. They do however have several things in common. James J. Skehan, Retired Captain of the New York City Police Department gives the following advice to superior officers:[5]

1. Be just.
2. Know the job.
3. Be fair.
4. Set a personal example.
5. Have confidence.
6. Have courage.
7. Be decisive.
8. Maintain discipline.
9. Be tactful.
10. Develop loyalty.
11. Accept responsibility.
12. Be unselfish.
13. Know your men.
14. Practice humility.

While the school supervisor's duties are usually confined to one building or plant, the police supervisor spends most of his time in the field[6] unless of course he is in charge of an indoor activity such as records, communications, motors, etc.

The organization of any department or unit is determined by the mission of that organization; a type school organization and a type police organization is shown in figure 2.[7]

[1] Lee and Lee: *The Child and His Development*, p. 3.

Address: Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott, Director, Military Science Department, United States Army Security Agency School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

[2] From a lecture by Captain William A. Johnson: *Command Officers Training School*, entitled "Field Supervision of the Officer by the Supervisor", Michigan State University, December 2, 1953.

[3] From a lesson plan, *Military Police Public Relations*, The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, 1952.

[4] Rollin M. Perkins, *Elements of Police Science*, p. 9.

[5] James J. Skehan, *Modern Police Work Including Detective Duty*, p. 15.

[6] Captain Johnson recommends that seventy percent of the sergeant's time be spent in the field or on the street and that half of this time should be spent cruising. Of the remaining half, Johnson recommends ten percent be spent in riding with his men and twenty five percent, or the balance of this field time, in instructing his men on the job.

[7] Chart on pg. 57 is from the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department *Reorganization Study*, 1947.

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Some of the differences naturally arise from the different organization structures of the two professions. The police service by its very nature requires a more autocratic and positive approach to supervision. The police have a different mission than the school system yet it is within the same broad concept of service which also encompasses the school system.

The police profession demands a more aggressive type of leadership and more of a command line than does a school system. Police departments are therefore said to be organized on a quasi-military[8] basis. Because human life may hang in the balance, there is never time for role playing or democratic problem solving in an emergency. When the emergency light goes on, communications must work, cars must roll, decisions must be made, action must be taken, team play must be immediate. This is always accompanied by some danger in varying degrees and a police officer never knows when a routine call may turn out to be an emergency.[9]

This problem of the emergency should not lead the reader to believe that supervision in a police department is one emergency after another. Some police supervisors are often inclined to think so however and, as Alfred M. Cooper has pointed out, any informal meeting of supervisors may shortly develop into an occasion for the exchange of mutual condolences and sympathy for the plight in which the supervisor finds himself.[10]

A supervisor is a human being whether he is the principal of a school or a patrol sergeant working out of a precinct station. As a supervisor, he is expected to have that quality which is mostly indefinable, largely unexplainable, and always indispensable. This quality is leadership which Burton and Brueckner list as the primary function of supervisors of all types.[11]

There is one thing upon which all texts seem to agree and this is the necessity for leadership in a supervisor. Colonel John Watt, Commanding Officer of the 60th Infantry, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, defines leadership as follows: "Leadership is the activity of influencing people to cooperate toward some goal which they come to find desirable".[12]

Obviously there have been other conceptions in other times which gave the name of leader to those who could dominate and be martinets, to those in positions of headship who bore titles of authority. The author hopes to advance a rather unique emphasis in the idea of leading which is based upon the satisfaction and sense of self-fulfillment secured by the followers of the true leader. Today a psychologically and democratically adequate idea of leadership centers as much attention upon the results within the led as on the attributes or tangible methods of the leader. Leadership is known by the personalities it enriches, not by those it dominates or captivates. Leadership is not a process of exploitation of others for extraneous ends. It is a process of helping others to discover themselves in the achieving of aims which have become intrinsic to them. The proof of leading is in the qualitative growth of the led as individuals and as group members.

Leadership, it cannot be too often stressed, is not a matter of hypnosis, blandishment, or "high pressure salesmanship." It is a matter of leading out from within individuals those impulses, motives, and efforts which they discover to represent themselves most truly.

The great test of success for the leader is the outcome. The leader is doing his job when people are being influenced to cooperate toward some goal which they come to find desirable.

In the military, leaders have sometimes been grouped into three major categories: DYNAMIC which one might think of as red as in blood, INSPIRATIONAL, the more abstract in nature, and TELEPATHIC, the ones more or less in the communicating class.

Colonel Watt says in elaboration of this concept that General Patton probably best exemplified the Dynamic leader, General Robert E. Lee, the Inspirational leader, and that General MacArthur most nearly fitted the Telepathic category.[13]

Since leaders are people too, there are almost as many types as there are men. Among the great military leaders, there have always been

[8] From a lesson plan, *Police Organization*, San Antonio Police Department, 1947.

[9] From a lesson plan, *Military Police Patrol*, The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, 1952.

[10] Alfred M. Cooper: *How to Supervise People*, p. 89.

[11] *Supervision, A Social Process*, p. 5.

[12] From a lecture, *The Psychology of Leadership*, by Colonel John Watt, 60th Infantry, Fort Devens, 30 October 1958 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

[13] *Ibid.*

a certain few qualities that they had to possess in common or their names would never have become known beyond the county line. No two of them are strikingly alike in mien and manner. Their personalities are as different, for the most part, as their names. Their characters also ran the range of the spectrum, or nearly, if we are talking of moral habit, rather than of conscientious performance of duty. In one minor matter to illustrate this point, it is said of them that "some of them drank their whiskey neat and frequently while others loathed it and took a harsh line with any subordinate who used it".[14]

We might, in considering a comparison of supervisory functions, ask ourselves; "Where do these supervisors and leaders come from to start with?" Obviously they don't just grow into their positions in school systems or police departments. They must be chosen, appointed, elected, or in some other manner selected.

Elsbree and McNally feel that the legislative action in many states has stabilized the principal's position by delineating minimum standards and requirements.[15]

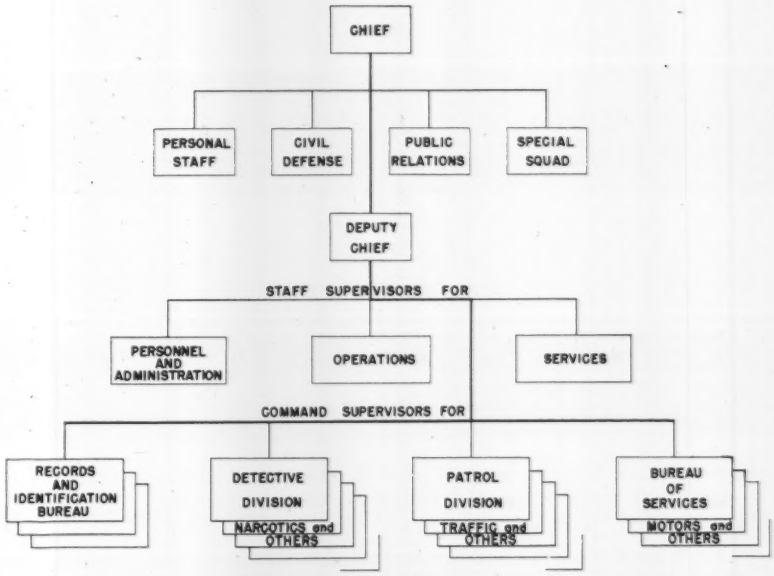
No where was the author able to find a recommended method or procedure for the selection of school supervisors. From interviews with teachers and school administrators from various parts of the country, it becomes evident that supervisor selection varies from state to state and from system to system.

Some school supervisors are selected by the Board of Education or School Committee. Most states require minimum qualifications; and seniority is a dominant factor in most cases.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of three articles on the important subject of police supervision will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

[14] *Armed Forces Officer 1950*, p. 79.

[15] Elsbree & McNally: *Elementary School Administration and Supervision*, p. 9.



A TYPE POLICE ORGANIZATION IN BASIC CONCEPT OF COMMAND AND STAFF FUNCTIONS

UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR THE POLICE GAINS MOMENTUM

Number of bachelor's and master's degrees granted during each academic year since 1950-51 to students who have completed an organized program of study in law enforcement, criminalistics, and corrections.

Program	1950-51 B	1950-51 M	1951-52 B	1951-52 M	1952-53 B	1952-53 M	1953-54 B	1953-54 M	1954-55 B	1954-55 M	1955-56 B	1955-56 M	1956-57 B	1956-57 M	1957-58 B	1957-58 M	1958-59 B	1958-59 M
Law Enforcement																		
Florida State Univ.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Univ. of Indiana	7	..	10	..	8	..	12	..	13	..	8	..	11	..	9	..	11	..
Michigan State Univ.	39	..	70	..	50	..	68	..	36	..	72	..	59	..	69	1	70	1
U. of Calif.—Berkeley	16	1	18	..	9	..	21	..	14	1	19	..	20	1	29	..	24	1
Univ. of So. Calif	4	2	10	1	17	2	10	1	15	3	20	4	11	6	8	10	8	4
Fresno State Col.[1]	11	..	22	..	18	..	21	..	15	..	19	..	30	..	29	..	16	..
Long Beach State Col.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	..
Los Angeles State Col.	..	..	4	..	14	..	18	..	22	..	31	..	27	..	29	4	52	2
Sacramento State Col.	2	..	2	..	3	..	6	..	13	..	22	..	28	..	32	..	27	..
San Jose State Col.	6	..	21	..	16	..	16	..	18	..	25	..	18	..	23	..	18	..
Washington State Col.	19	..	21	1	16	2	19	..	16	..	14	3	14	1	17	..	18	1
City Col. of New York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
TOTAL	104	3	178	2	151	4	191	1	162	4	230	7	218	9	251	17	254	10
Criminalistics																		
Michigan State Univ.	2	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
Univ. of Calif.	9	..	4	1	7	..	11	..	5	3	7	..	1	..	5	..	5	..
TOTAL	11	..	5	1	9	..	17	..	5	3	8	..	3	..	7	..	6	..
Corrections[1]																		
Florida State Univ.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	10	3	15	5	12	8
Michigan State Univ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	10	..
Univ. of Calif.	3	..	4	..	12	2	18	1	21	1	33	..	22	1	25	1	20	3
Univ. of So. Calif.	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	2
San Jose State Col.	7	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	10	..	10	..	14	3	23	1	24	2	46	3	41	5	46	7	43	13
Criminology—General																		
Univ. of Maryland[2]	10	2	5	5	5	2	6	1	11	4	8	..	10	3	12	2	11	2
Univ. of Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	5	1	7	..	2	..
TOTAL	10	2	5	5	5	2	6	1	14	4	12	..	15	4	19	2	13	2
GRAND TOTAL	135	5	198	8	179	9	237	3	205	13	296	10	277	18	323	26	316	25

[1] Law Enforcement and Corrections students were not segregated in returns from Fresno State College.

[2] Two Ph.D. degrees in Sociology with emphasis on Criminology awarded (1952, 1958).

(Compiled under the supervision of Dean O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Illinois.)

Ricochets

By Paul B. Weston

FIREARMS TRAINING

There should never be any occasion to point out to a policeman the importance of the proper and effective handling and use of firearms. It is life insurance in the finest sense of these words. It is survival insurance that provides a wife or children with the thing they most cherish, a husband and father.

In 1929, when Patrolman Charles Migliorini, won the East Coast Police Championship at the New Jersey State Police range in Wilburtha, New Jersey, with a score of 291 x 300 on the the old Army "L" course, the only civilian agency making any contribution to improved police marksmanship was the National Rifle Association. "Hogan's Alley" was a key word taken home to all police departments by the police competitors at the National Pistol Matches each year. These matches were conducted by the National Rifle Association, and Hogan's Alley was part of the police training school conducted each year, and it was the *first combat training ever offered police in the United States.*

From this simple beginning evolved the more elaborate Practical Police Course of the F.B.I.; initially the officer walked down a street in the mock-up of a small community and was required to shoot at targets of opportunity, now he fires at his opponent from any one of six positions. From a combat course fired upon once a year by possibly one hundred policemen, to a combat course fired upon each day by thousands of policemen throughout the country.

The National Rifle Association now offers a new program of police shooting and recognition which is closely geared to the practical instruction and use of police firearms. Police departments may now register training courses with this national organization. Instructor personnel can also be certified and appropriate insignia for wear on police uniforms will be available.

Address: Paul B. Weston, Deputy Chief Inspector, 1745 Olympus Drive, Sacto 25, California.

All this activity is keyed to the upgrading of any police unit. No man is an island, nor can any police unit exist in a little world of its own. Unless a police unit looks beyond its own boundaries now and then, and examines prevailing practices in other locales it will never improve. Any police chief, firearms training officer, or individual policeman could gain a great deal of information from spending a day on the range of the Massachusett's State Police Training Academy in Framingham, Mass., and observing their training program; from a visit to the range of a smaller police unit in Hollywood, Florida, and shooting with a recruit class firing the Practical Police Course; or a few hours on the range with the police of the City of Los Angeles when they report for their cyclic—recurring —training.

All this factual knowledge about police training programs of pistol marksmanship will now be available through the NRA's program because of its national scope. From personal experience, I know the program is keyed to the best thinking of the top men in this field nationally, and I believe it will provide great help to local police officers because of this fact. The program will be encyclopedic in scope, but local in its application.

OUTDOOR RANGES

New York City's Police Academy is the proud father of a new outdoor pistol range.

Deputy Chief Inspector Bob Gallati, Commander of the Academy, deserves a lot of credit for his persistance and fortitude. Never did a man hear the word "no" and "impossible" so many times, but Bob and his subordinates in the Firearms Training School finally came up with a range site, a design, and a budget plan that silenced one and all of their opponents. The outdoor range will give New York bluecoats an opportunity to improve their shooting techniques under simulated combat conditions. Policemen will shoot from 100 (count them) firing points

on a 400 foot firing line. The spaciousness of the firing line will permit shooting from all positions (standing, kneeling, sitting, prone, hip, and point-shoulder), from seven, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty yards.

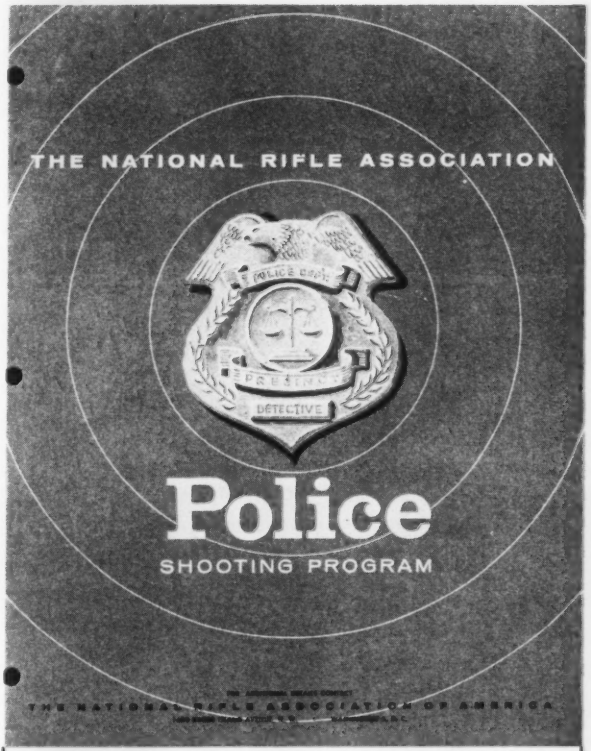
Possibly the greatest credit should go to Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, who battled for the range appropriation through several grueling budget sessions over at least a five year period. A "two-day" man when in the uniformed force, the term given police who could shoot well enough to secure the award of two days "vacation" each cycle of shooting (every four months), Kennedy has always had a deep and abiding interest in improving police marksmanship. In 1959, at the convention of the International Association of Chief's of Police, in Miami, Florida, I spoke to him about using the nearby range at Hempstead, Long Island, for police training as I never believed the outdoor range within the city would be approved. "We'll get it," he told me. "Hempstead isn't big enough for us, and we won't budge an inch from our budget request, and we'll get it." At the time I recall telling the Mayor and Police Chief of Hempstead that he'd probably be around looking for it after the next budget hearing, but I'll eat my words.

As an ex-New York policeman, and firearms instructor, this is truly a big deal, in the hundreds of thousands of dollars of initial expense and the fact it was secured despite so-called experts who said the City was too built up to harbor an outdoor range.

Other police administrators might take new heart from Steve Kennedy and Bob Gallati and keep pushing for outdoor ranges suitable to a modern firearms training program. Certainly no locality could have had greater problems than New York City—and yet they succeeded.

INTERCOLLEGIATE PISTOL SECTIONAL COMPETITION

Michigan State's Varsity Pistol Team took first place at the March 17th Intercollegiate Pistol Sectional with a 1063. This University has one of the largest police administration and police science programs in the country and have received grants in this field from the International Cooperation Administration for work in foreign countries. Scheduling of gunnery programs in educational institutions having police programs has also been enhanced by recent activities of the National Rifle Association. In many colleges and universities it is now possible to have pistol shooting recognized as a minor sport and thus make available funds from a student athletic association for trips to other ranges and participation in pistol meets. The full NRA program provides for a winter league (postal) intercollegiate matches, and Spring sectionals on outdoor ranges which will also provide schedules for firing Olympic try-out matches. Lastly, each year the organization will select an "All-American" Pistol Team. ★★★



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION POLICE FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM

New Training and Qualification Program Offered to Police

For many years police officers have been interested in the skillful use of firearms. Many police agencies and individual officers have been in the forefront of organized shooting.

The NRA has a new program of police shooting and recognition which is closely geared to the practical instruction and use of police firearms and competition with them. Police departments may now register training courses with the NRA. A new Certified Police Firearms Instructor designation has been created. Police qualification courses may be registered for recognition by the NRA. Police tournaments, whether standard or combat courses, may be registered, and a special qualification rating insignia is available.

Sanctioned Police Matches—Police tournaments may now be operated as registered or approved tournaments and may include combat-type courses of fire as well as the standard National Match, NRA Short, Camp Perry, and Gallerry Courses.

Standard regulations for registered and approved tournaments will apply. While no nationally recognized standard police course of fire exists at the present time, it is expected that standard courses will be developed.

The NRA Police Shooting Program has been designed to fill an obvious gap in the shooting program for police officers and to assist in the stimulation of even better marksmanship among the police officers of the nation.

For further details concerning this program, write Program Division, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Curfew For Juveniles?

By Abraham P. Chess

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Mr. Chess concerning a controversial problem*—CURFEW OR NOT TO HAVE CURFEW? *His findings will prove of important interest to Police Chiefs and the men under their command in their approach to the juvenile problem. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

IT is only fair to note that most of the enforcement problems reported originate in a locality which has a curfew and which, generally speaking, has suggested that it was satisfactory (excellent or good). Why then do they answer that they have "unusual difficulties" or volunteer such information in another portion of the questionnaire? The possible answers are many. It may be that they have found its good features to more than outweigh the bad ones listed. They may have adopted the curfew as another measure to cope with an aggravated situation because they believe it "can do no harm." They may have succumbed to public or highly organized group pressure, in its enactment. They may merely be following a fashion or trend in law enforcement. Whatever the true reasons, it must be apparent that these will most likely vary in each individual locality.

Now let us examine the arguments presented by the proponents. Los Angeles and Minneapolis have already been quoted on the subject. The former considers the curfew an "important preventive method." The latter, more specifically, considers it a powerful tool to 1) break up street corner gangs, and 2) place an affirmative responsibility upon business people to deny juveniles places for hang-out. Some of the other cities present the following pictures:

Address: Abraham P. Chess, Survey Officer, New York City Police Department, New York 13, New York.

Houston, Texas—Has no curfew because its State laws are appropriate but believes that a city which does not have advantage of such a law should be helped by a curfew.

St. Louis, Mo.—A strict enforcement of the curfew results in lower crimes of violence among juveniles.

Atlanta, Ga.—Has no curfew law but does have a voluntary curfew. Police "clear the streets of all those under eighteen years of age by midnight, and no exceptions are made." Results are "much better than expected."

Indianapolis, Ind.—Is "another tool for police to use in coping with a serious problem." "We feel that the curfew ordinance has done much to reduce juvenile arrests for burglary the majority of which happen at night."

This City was one of the very few furnishing any statistics. Although they were extremely brief, they show that the percentage of juveniles arrested for burglary went down from 55.2% in the first ten months of 1957 to 43.8% in the first ten months of 1958. The number of such arrests of juveniles remained static, however, whereas the total number of such crimes increased appreciably (more than 26%).

Oakland, Calif.—Has an "Anti-Loitering Ordinance," in the nature of a curfew, directed only against those juveniles, seventeen years of age and under, who loiter upon the streets after 10:00 p.m. Considers its law excellent and superior to a blanket curfew.

Omaha, Neb.—Considers the parental responsibility provision of its ordinance "a deterrant in the delinquency problem."

San Diego, Calif.—"We have no printed material or factual data to support the effectiveness of a curfew ordinance. However, we believe it is an effective tool to control the questionable activities of youngsters during the night."

Camden, N. J.—"Decided decrease in over-all offenses after the hour of curfew."

El Paso, Texas—"We have found that by the enforcement of the Curfew Ordinance we are able to prevent a number of other offenses; namely: gang fights, burglaries, thefts, and burglary from automobiles, etc."

Evansville, Ind.—"The one big advantage of the curfew is the edge it gives the enforcement officer. He can enforce it with common sense and it gives him legal powers in questionable situations."

Nashville, Tenn.—"Before the enforcement of this curfew we had beatings, insulting of our women on the streets and this has been eliminated."

Tacoma, Wash.—Has in effect, an "anti-loitering ordinance. "No longer confronted with the late hour street corner 'gangs' problem."

Tampa, Fla.—"Has helped tremendously in minimizing the delinquency of minors in our City."

Wichita, Kan.—Is "very helpful."

Albuquerque, N. M.—Juvenile delinquency has been kept at a minimum because of the curfew.

Charleston, W. Va.—"The fact that we can run in and detain juveniles under sixteen after 10:30 P.M. has kept them off

the streets and therefor out of mischief at night."

Alton, Ill.—"It is surely substantial help to parents who temporarily lose their child and utilize the leverage it affords."

Bakersfield, Calif.—Is a useful tool for "selective enforcement" as to: 1) Halloween, 2) Football games, 3) Inter-school raids, 4) Trouble between large minority racial groups, 5) Counseling with parents, and 6) Prevention of violations re: liquor law, thefts, weapons, etc.

Bell, Calif.—Petty crimes and burglaries have shown marked decrease.

The substance of these contentions is that the curfew results in less hoodlumism, crime and juvenile delinquency. Los Angeles and Minneapolis point out that it is not possible to secure conclusive information of this type. Indianapolis shows figures indicating a decline in recorded juvenile delinquency. Can we conclusively state that this reduction is the result of the curfew? Are there other factors which might have caused the same results?

SUBSTANCES OF ORDINANCES AND LAWS

Those laws or ordinances which were submitted and the answers to Question No. 4 of the Questionnaire (those given) show the maximum juvenile age at which the statute was directed and the number of localities for each maximum age, as follows:

Age	*No. of Localities*
20	1
18	1
17	32
16	17
15	28
14	2
13	3
11	1

In some instances several prohibitions contained in various parts of an ordinance are directed at different age groups. For example, all under seventeen years of age might be directed not to loiter upon the streets after a certain hour, all under sixteen might be ordered to avoid public gatherings and all under fourteen might be prohibited employment after a specific time of night. In such cases, the oldest category only was used for purposes of the above tabulation.

Concerning the hours during which the curfew is in effect, it begins anywhere between "darkness" or 6 P.M. through 12:30 A.M. and continues until 8 A.M. or "Morning," "Sunrise" or "Daylight" (mostly 6 or 5 A.M.).

As to the type of violation established by these curfews, fifty-four cities set forth misdemeanors; eleven, offenses; and forty-nine, juvenile delinquency (Question 6). It should be noted that a single locality might promulgate an ordinance which falls into one, two or all three categories. The misdemeanors are generally applicable to adults and parents who contribute toward the violation. In some few cases they are directed against the "juvenile" but then only after more than one violation on his part. Of course, no tabulation was made in this area concerning cities which did not answer Question No. 6 or which submitted an ambiguous answer.

The acts prohibited include (See report of Arthur J. Meyers, Jr., dated February 15, 1954, to President, Board of Police Commissioners, St. Louis, Mo.; appendix A):

1) Being upon any street or public place.
2) Loitering about any street or public place.
3) Same as 1), or 2), in respect to places of amusement or entertainment or vacant lots.
4) Accompanying a person engaged in in street trade.
5) Same as 1), in respect to being in or on a motor vehicle.
6) A parent, guardian or adult allowing or knowingly permitting such violation.

Note that Detroit creates a legal presumption "that the parent or legal guardian having the care and custody of the said minor assisted, aided, abetted and encouraged" the violation (so also San Francisco).

Minneapolis provides that the mere presence of a child upon the street between the hours of 9:30 P.M. and 4 A.M. is *prima facie* evidence that the child is there unlawfully.

The exceptions set forth in the provisions of law (again see the Arthur J. Meyers, Jr., report) include:

1) Unless accompanied by parent or guardian.
2) Unless accompanied by a responsible person over the age of twenty-one.
3) Unless accompanied by a member of his family eighteen years or older.
4) Where presence of minor is required in particular place in connection with some legitimate work, trade, profession or occupation in which he is engaged.
5) Where he is upon an emergency errand or other legitimate business directed by parent or guardian.
6) When returning from a meeting, social event or other public assemblage as expressly authorized by parent or guardian.

Almost every curfew provision has appended to it one or more of the above exceptions (or others). The one without exceptions is a rarity.

As to the procedures in enforcement, they can be summarized by the following quotation from p. 10 of *A Study of Curfew Ordinances*, prepared by Robert P. Capes, 1958:

"Generally, curfew ordinances provide that a child violating such ordinances can be arrested, without a warrant, and taken either to his home or the Police Station, if the child is taken to the police station it is usually directed that the child should be detained for a reasonable period of time as may be necessary to notify the parent or guardian of such child, and to make complaint and obtain a warrant against such a child. Further provision is generally made that a child when arrested shall not be placed in confinement until the parents or guadian of such child shall be notified of his arrest, and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to come to the Police Station to take such child home.

"A few curfew ordinances provide for the ringing of a siren or a bell prior to the curfew hour. Some curfew ordinances provide for no procedure."

Some ordinances include a procedure for serving notices upon the parents, such notification to contain quotations concerning their liability and possible punishment.

Parents are usually subjected to fine, and sometimes imprisonment, for a violation. Minors are generally dealt with as juvenile delinquents but are also sometimes fined and, in rare cases, imprisoned.

CITIES WITH OVER 500,000 POPULATION

To attempt some conclusions in respect to the large cities only, for whom the problem may differ, the Questionnaire results concerning cities with a population of over 500,000 are here separately considered.

All eighteen responded. Ten of these (56%) have curfews and eight do not (44%). Of the ten who do, two (20%) stated that they have "unusual difficulties" in enforcement. Eight (or 80%) stated that they do not. Three found the law to be 'Excellent;" six said it was "Good" (totaling nine — or 90% — which can be deemed as "satisfactory"); one stated that it was "Fair;" and none found it to be "Ineffective" (a total of one — or 10% — deemed "unsatisfactory").

These statistics alone place the issue affecting these cities in much the same position as that affecting the country as a whole.

However, if we limit our sights to only those with a population of over one million (5 in number), we get some results which could be extremely significant. Four have the curfew (80%) and only one (N York City) has not (20%). Of the four who have, one characterizes it as "Excellent," and three, as "Good" (100% find it satisfactory). The trouble with these data is that the sampling, although of the total category, involves so few units (5) that extraneous and complicating factors could have more easily influenced the results. For that matter, the same cautions are applicable to some degree in considering the top 18 cities.

COMPARISON WITH PRIOR SURVEYS

On page 63 is presented a table of comparisons of the results obtained from six other surveys on the subject of the curfew, with those of the current study. The latter can best be examined in relation to the findings of the American Municipal Association as well as those of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in 1957, since those studies also included cities throughout the United States. The present inquiry examined cities having a population of over 10,000, whereas the AMA review considered only those of over 50,000 and the U. of P. considered those over 100,000. In addition, one hundred and sixty-two responses were considered in the present study while only one hundred and thirty-eight and one-hundred and three were, in the other two studies. Nevertheless, the comparisons are pretty good.

The AMA figures show that, in 1957, 62% of the cities polled had a curfew law while, in 1958, only 58% had. However, the tempting conclusion that there has been a reduction in such statutes should be abandoned in view of the latitude imposed by the instant use of statistics. A variation of as much as 5% would not be significant in view of the manner and type of sampling. The difference of 4% here falls within this margin and is not necessarily proof of a changing situation. Besides, the U. of P. results showing 55% of the cities with such a curfew and 45% without one, are almost identical with results of the current study.

Some may suggest that the inclusion of the cities below 50,000 might have caused the percentage reduction. This could not be so because the cities with populations between 10,000 and 50,000 reported that 31 had the curfew and 21 had not.

Next, let us compare the results of the present survey with those secured by the Toledo Publicity and Efficiency Commission in 1957. The latter obtained reports from one hundred and forty-eight cities throughout the state of Ohio and fifty-two major cities throughout the rest of the United States (200 in all). Its results showed that ninety-nine of these cities had a curfew law (approximately 50%) and one hundred and one did not. Here, we find a significant variance. It shows 12% less than the results of the American Municipal Association and 8% less than those obtained by the present questionnaire.

Since the Toledo venture dealt with cities which were approximately 75% from the State of Ohio, it was heavily weighted on that side and it is safe to assume, from our comparison, that that State does not have as large a proportionate share of curfew laws among its cities as prevails throughout the United States.

Considering now the report of the New York State Youth Commission, we get another significant variance because that shows only 40% of the cities with such a law. It deals with one hundred and ten cities from only the State of New York. Consequently, we are safe in concluding that the climate in that State, too, is opposed to the curfew.

The Florida Children's Commission Reports of 1956 comes up with even a greater variance, showing only 22% of two hundred and sixty Florida cities with a curfew law. Obviously, sentiment in that locale is even more opposed to the curfew than we found it to be in Ohio and New York.

Now let us go on to consider the Report for St. Louis, Missouri, in 1954. This was limited to only the seventeen cities with a population of over 500,000 and listed 41% as having the curfew. In 1956, a Preliminary Report on "The Role of the Police in Juvenile Delinquency," by the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Police Department of the City of New York, listed a rise to 56% in

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN SIX SURVEYS, WITH THE CURRENT STUDY ON CURFEWS FOR JUVENILES

Agency Conducting Inquiry	*Territorial Limits of Inquiry*	*Year Conducted*	*Number Responded*	*Number of Localities Having a Curfew*	*Number Not Having a Curfew*
Current Inquiry	Cities in U. S. over 10,000 population	1958	162	(56%) 91	(44%) 71
N. Y. State Youth Commission	Cities in New York State	1958	110	(40%) 44	(60%) 66
University of Pennsylvania Law Review	Cities in U. S. over 100,000 population	1957	103	(55%) *	(45%) *
American Municipal Association	Cities in U. S. over 50,000 population	1957	138	(62%) 85	(38%) 53
Toledo (Ohio) Publicity and Efficiency Commission	Cities in Ohio State and Major Cities in U. S.	1957	200 (52 major cities)	(50%) 99 (27)	(50%) 101 (25)
Florida Children's Commission Reports on Curfew Laws**	Cities in Florida	1956	260	(22%) 57	(78%) 203
St. Louis (Mo.) Board of Police Commissioner's, Survey for	Cities in U. S. over 500,000 population	1954	17	(41%) 7	(59%) 10

* Exact number not given in *U. of P. Law Review.*

** This information was not obtained from the Florida Reports but from reference thereto in the report of the New York State Youth Commission.

the same group (not listed in the table on p. 22). As previously educed, the present situation for this category is identical, still showing 56%.

Before going on to the conclusion of this study, it should be noted that the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, in its November, 1958, issue, has an extensive review of the curfew situation.

CONCLUSION

The sentiments expressed concerning juvenile curfew ordinances in a thumbnail historical sketch appearing in the *Information Bulletin* of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, dated August 15, 1957, is worth quoting. It reads:

"Juvenile curfew laws have been on the books of many American municipalities at one time or another since they were introduced into this country in 1894. Originally, curfew laws applied to all citizens alike, but during the past half century, except for wartime emergencies, such laws have been directed almost exclusively at the control of young people. "The purpose of a juvenile curfew ordinance is two-fold—(1) to protect the public from annoyance and acts of crime and vandalism committed by minors roaming the streets and other public places after dark and (2) to protect the health and welfare of the children themselves. *Whether or not curfew ordinances have been successful in accomplishing these purposes is undetermined.* The 1942 edition of the Encyclopedia Americana claimed an 80% decrease in juvenile arrests in cities having curfew ordinances, but so decided an effect is denied by many today. *Probably the success of curfew ordinances in reducing crime and juvenile delinquency depends upon the skill and strictness with which the ordinance is administered and the simultaneous instigation of or increased interest in constructive educational and recreational programs for the youths who have time to waste on street corners and public premises.*

"Recently there has been a renewed interest in enactment of curfew ordinances as shown by the number of inquiries received on the subject by the League Office."

The writer agrees with the expression of opinion just rendered and goes on to agree with the following quotation from pages 33 and 34 from *How Cities Control Juvenile Delinquency* by the American Municipal Association:

"Probably no one type of legislation has raised such open controversy as establishment of curfew regulations. Those in support state that it is a major control device useful to the police in maintaining surveillance on juvenile gangs and controlling the movement of juveniles. Those in opposition claim that it is, rather, a hindrance to law enforcement agencies because it prevents the police from devoting their time to more important matters. Difficulties of enforcement complicate the situation—among them determinations of actual age, legitimacy of errand, and identity and relationship of adult companions. In addition it far too frequently occurs that the police, seeking to return a juvenile to his parents, will discover that they themselves are not at home. *While reporting cities hold varying views of the efficiency of curfew, over 60% report the existence of some type of curfew ordinance.* They vary appreciably with regard to age of youngsters involved, hours and months in force, penalties and degree of enforcement."

It would further appear that the existence of sufficient and appropriate State laws to cope with youthful offenders (if enforced) will obviate the necessity for a curfew law (Report of the New York State Youth Commission). Carrying this reasoning a step further, no such law would be necessary where existing

ordinances or local laws are adequate to handle the juveniles.

Analysis and comparison of former studies, as compared to this one, reveals what seems to be a trend among certain states on the issue. For example, California cities are generally for a curfew; New York cities, against; Texas cities, for; Ohio, against; Minnesota for; Florida against, etc. The positions of New York, Ohio and Florida have been definitely established as the result of statewide polls (table I). The attitude in the other three states is sensed by the writer from the nature of the responses from their cities, and is subject to verification by internal study.

No city should assume a definite position on the issue of a curfew without first studying all state and local laws and ordinances that can be used to deal with juveniles. If their proper enforcement will give the results it seeks, the curfew should be avoided. The many difficulties and problems in curfew enforcement are not to be lightly undertaken. Subsequent disregard of such a law may well lead to a similar attitude toward all laws.

If existing statutes are inadequate, a curfew law properly phrased, including appropriate exceptions, and consistently and intelligently enforced, should provide an apt tool for the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency. Of course, an educational program must accompany it to secure the support and cooperation of parents, schools and the public.

SOURCE MATERIAL

A Study of Curfew Ordinances in New York State: By Robert P. Capes, Executive Secretary of the New York State Youth Commission, 1958.

Curfew Ordinances and the Control of Nocturnal Juvenile Crime: A Note in Vol. 107, No. 1, of the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, November, 1958.

The Role of the Police in Juvenile Delinquency: A Preliminary Report of a Project of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Police Department of the City of New York. Transmittal letter from Stephen P. Kennedy, Chairman, dated September 9, 1956. (See page 9 of Report.)

Reports on Curfew Laws in State of Ohio and among Major Cities in the United States, by the Toledo Publicity and Efficiency Commission (appearing in the *Toledo City Journals* dated Oct. 12, 1957, p. 1335; Oct. 19, 1957, p. 1374; and Oct. 26, 1957, p. 1407.)

Reports to the Board of Police Commissioners, St. Louis, Mo., from Arthur C. Meyers, Jr., Consulting Statistician, concerning: 1) results of a survey of cities having a population of over 500,000, as to whether they have a curfew law (dated Feb. 15, 1954), and 2) activity report after 15 months of operation by St. Louis under a curfew (Nov. 30, 1955).

Juvenile Curfew Ordinances: In League of Wisconsin Municipalities' *Information Bulletin* dated Aug. 15, 1957. (A discussion chiefly concerned with the legality and form of juvenile curfew ordinances in Wisconsin.)

How Cities Control Juvenile Delinquency: By J. L. Levin, Consultant to the American Municipal Association, 1625 H. Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., June, 1957. (See pp. 33-35.)

NOTE: Writer was unable to obtain Report No. 1, 1956 series, of the Florida Children's Commission, on the subject of curfews for juveniles, but encountered references to it. ★★★

UNWANTED! 'BUMPER PUSHER'

The sign on the back of the truck-trailer read: "Don't hug me, I'm going steady."

Another motor van bore the admonition printed on its tailgate: "If you can't stop in time, smile as you go under."

These and similar messages of grim humor are the truckers' way of warning the driver behind to stay away from trouble. They refer to one of the most common driving habits found on the streets and highways today, a habit which often leads to death and injury, that of "following too closely."

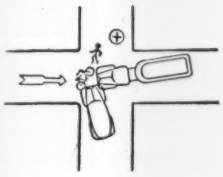
To call attention to this dangerous practice, the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police are putting up 15,000 posters throughout the state devoted to the "Bumper Pusher" in their continuing program of characterizing drivers who are Unwanted in Michigan.

The accident record of the Bumper Pusher is bad—with 12 killed and 2,440 injured last year, representing an estimated loss of $1.6 million. But the accident statistics tell only a small part of the Bumper Pusher's record. Police point out that few traffic tickets are issued for this violation until an accident has resulted and even then, the ticket may refer to some other violation more immediate to the accident. Yet following too closely is the driving error which made the accident almost inevitable.

Slowly moving traffic is always a warning to good drivers that there are dangerous driving conditions present. This is the time when the Bumper Pusher rides close to the car ahead, depending on the driver ahead, to think for him. When a sudden stop is necessary, the Bumper Pusher finds himself unable to stop in time and the resulting rear-end collision often produces serious whip-lash injuries to the back and neck of the passenger in the lead vehicle.

When the Bumper Pusher operates on the open highway or on rural roads, he is even more dangerous because of the higher speed involved. Of the 12 fatalities credited to "following too closely" last year, 10 of them happened in rural locations. In all accidents involving this violation, half are in rural and half in urban locations.

The police posters suggest certain defensive measures the good driver can adopt when overtaken by a Bumper Pusher. First attempt to warn him off by flashing brake lights "on and off" rapidly. This may alert the following driver who hasn't realized he's getting too close. If this doesn't work, police suggest you pull over to the side of the road and let the Bumper Pusher pass. Sudden stops in front of the Bumper Pusher should be avoided as he hasn't room enough to stop in time. ★★★



National Jaycee Safe Driving Road-e-o Reaches Half Million Teen-agers

By Roger Reid

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Reid is a native of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a graduate of the university of Tulsa School of Journalism and a U. S. Army veteran. After being employed for two and a half years as county court house reporter by the TULSA WORLD, he became associated with the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce headquarters staff in February 1958 as Assistant Director of Public Relations. In September of the same year, he was appointed Director of Public Relations. In this capacity, he has worked very closely with the Teenage Safe Driving Rod-e-o and has observed its rapid progress during the past two years.*

The goal of the NATIONAL JAYCEE SAFE DRIVING ROAD-E-O PROGRAM is to help reach the millions of teen-agers across the nation with a message that will help them to become aware of the responsibility they share when licensed as operators of vehicles and to further encourage and stimulate community interest in high school driver education programs. The Journal takes pleasure in presenting the following information concerning this significant program. Police Departments and other agencies interested in staging a Jaycee Safe Driving Road-e-o should contact their nearest Junior Chamber of Commerce. If one does not exist in your community, write to the Safety Department of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Boulder Park, Box 7, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

THE screeching sound of rubber skidding on pavement . . . the thunderous crash of steel . . . the shattering sound of glass . . . sirens racing to the scene . . . the heartbroken relatives and friends . . . these all help weave a much too familar pattern.

This pattern, repeated many, many times each day throughout the United States, is duly reported by the nation's newspapers, radio and television commentators.

However, the accidents that never occur, the lives that aren't lost is an untold story. This is not "news."

But a workable approach to traffic safety — one that is growing by leaps and bounds — is the story of the Teenage Safe Driving Road-e-o, now in its eighth year as a nation-wide safe driving project for young motorists.

A program of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Road-e-o last year experienced its greatest participation in history. Jaycee chapters in 2,070 communities drew 487,000 youngsters into the event. This compares to 20,000 entries in 1952, the project's first year.

It would indeed be difficult to point to any single reason why this program has caught fire and boomed participation to an anticipated half-million in 1960, but those closest to the program are convinced that most teenagers are anxious to prove their ability as drivers. Road-e-o gives them an opportunity to meet this challenge.

As Ned H. Dearborn, past president of the National Safety Council said, "Road-e-o spotlights the young driver's skills and knowledge rather than his folly, and makes a hero of the competent, common-sense driver instead of the show-off."

The program also has been described as a "practical and dramatic way of utilizing the talents and energies of young motorists."

Designed to create opportunities for teenage drivers to prove and improve their driving ability, and at the same time interest tax-paying parents in the values of sound high school driver education courses, Road-e-o is underwritten by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, American Trucking Assns., Inc.; Chrysler Corp., and Pure Oil Co.

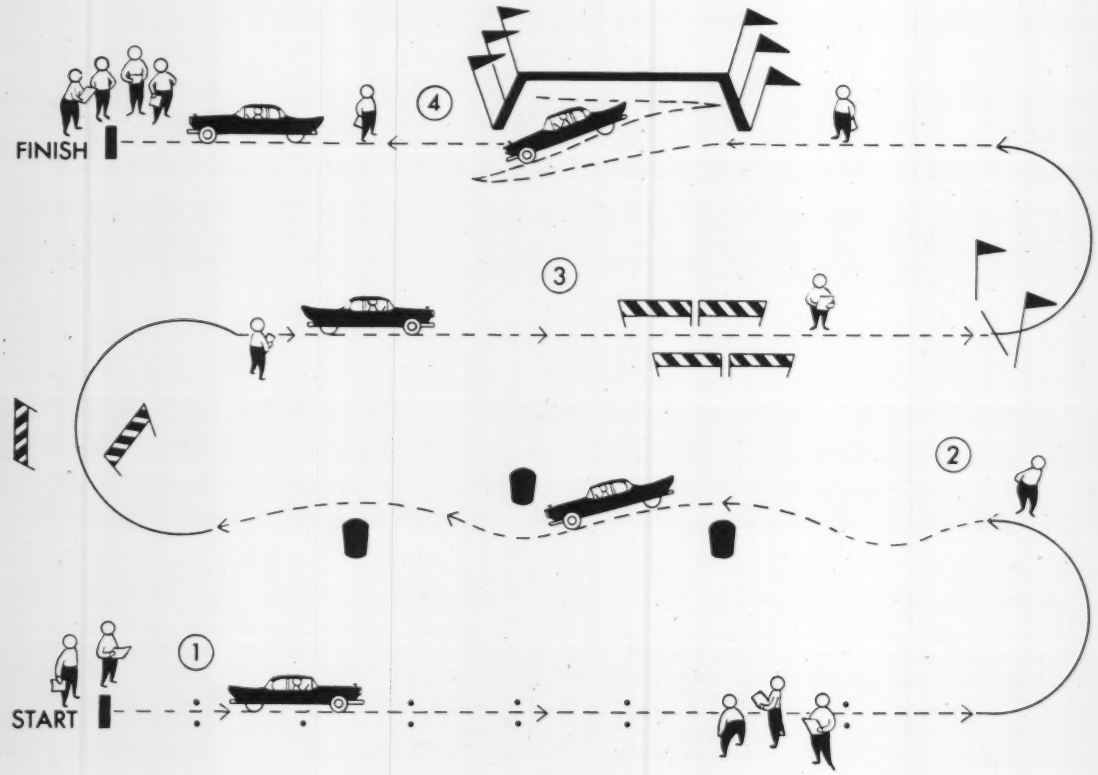
Patterned after the National Truck Road-e-o, the competition calls for skillful handling of an automobile, a thorough knowledge of good and safe driving practices, and mature judgment. It is open to drivers between 16 and 19 who have a license or learner's permit and have not been convicted of a "moving" traffic violation for 6 months prior to the Road-e-o.

Local Road-e-o's for the most part are held during March, April and May, with the state competition in June. Entrants first take a written examination which accounts for 40 per cent of the total score. The youthful drivers must successfully answer questions on handling a car on hills, curves and in traffic, driving in snow and fog, mechanical breakdowns and such specific sticklers as the legality of passing on the right under certain conditions and freedom to exceed speed limits in cases of emergency.

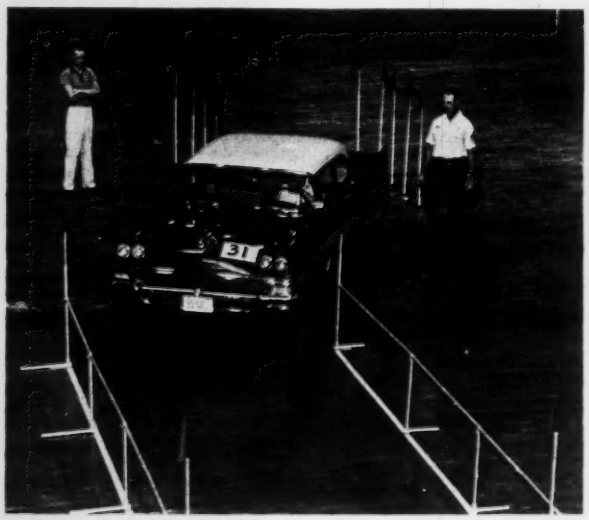
Moving outdoors after the written exam, contestants then are put through a series of practical driving tests, challenging even to the experts!

Under close scrutiny of the judges whose score sheets call for ratings on the smallest detail, the teenagers are required to: drive forward and backward one hundred feet keeping the car's left wheels in a straight path eleven and one-half inches wide; maneuver forward and backward through a weaving serpentine course twenty-five feet wide without touching stanchions or barrels that mark the route; attain a speed of twenty miles

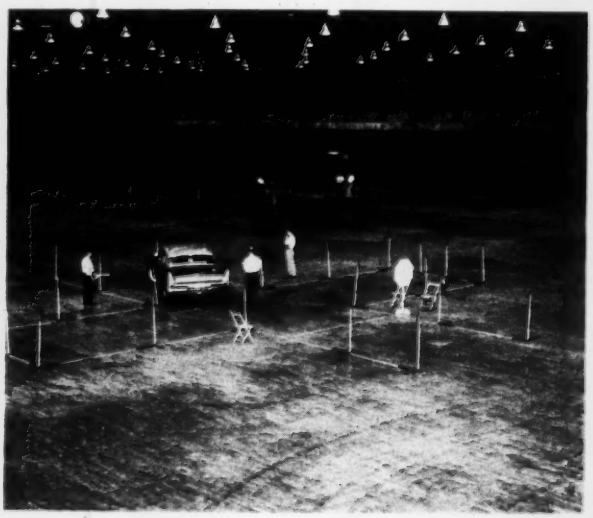
Address: Roger Reid, Director, Public Relations, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Box 7, Boulder Park, Tulsa, Oklahoma.



Patterned after the American Trucking Assns.' Truck Road-e-o course, the Teenage Safe Driving Road-e-o skill course presents a tough test even for the most experienced drivers. Contestants start (1) by driving forward and backward for 100 feet between ball markers. Serpentine driving (2) also is done in forward and reverse. The youngsters then reach a 20-mile an hour speed and bring the car to a smooth stop (3). Parallel parking (4) is the final test. Starting out with 1,000 points, each contestant losses points for each error.



A "tight squeeze" faces contestants when they approach the garage test on the skill course. The young drivers are required to drive through a simulated driveway which curves sharply before entering the garage. As a further test, contestants then back out of the problem.



A new skill course problem added this year is the intersection test. The young drivers first brought the auto to a stop at the intersection, made a left turn, stopped, then backed the auto into a parking area before pulling out of the problem.

an hour, pass between two closely placed stanchions, reduce speed and come to a smooth stop on a designated white line; parallel park and negotiate a sharp offset curve.

In scoring the youngsters judges note every move of the contestant and even the manner in which they get in and out of the car is observed. Adding to the severity of the test is the fact that the cars the youngsters drive may not be ones to which they are accustomed.

Jaycees never attempt to judge the performances themselves. Instead, they seek out local driver educators, police and safety officials, and other traffic safety experts as judges. These people have backed the program enthusiastically, in most cases, and herein lies another major reason for Road-e-o's phenomenal growth.

Weeks and often months of intensive study and practice by the participants often precedes the local Road-e-o day. The local winner usually has about a month to "bone up" before entering the state competition where the testing is even stiffer. At the state level, in addition to the previously described tests, the teenager must drive in city traffic under actual conditions with a keen-eyed judge at his side.

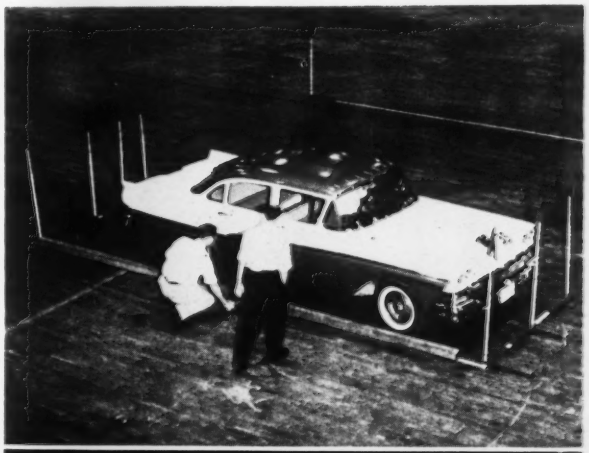
The select drivers who reach the national finals compete in tests similar to those at the state level but the testing is even tougher.

The national finals are held over a four-day period during August in Washington, D. C. After a couple of days of quizzes, interviews and psycho-physical testing at Road-e-o headquarters in the Statler-Hilton hotel, contestants then move to the huge National Guard Armory, location of skill tests and starting point for the road check.

Judging the contestants in the national finals are safety authorities from various organizations including the National Automotive Safety Foundation, National Safety Council, National Highway Users Conference, Inc., and the New York Center for Safety Education. American Automobile Assn. personnel travel with the contestants on their 7.6 mile test of driving in traffic.

But all is not work for the contestants during the visit to Washington. The Washington, D. C., Jaycees, host for the event, arrange tours for the teenagers and provide activities and entertainment during free time. Many of the youngesters visit their Congressman, or Senator, and watch the government in action.

After the four days of testing is completed, tension begins to mount and anticipation grows as the youngsters gather for the awards banquet and the announcement of the winners. And little wonder! The first place winner earns a $2,000 scholarship to the college of his choice, second place $1,500, and third place, $1,000. Regardless of who wins, each youngster will have gained an even more valuable prize — thorough training in safe driving practices. For this program is aimed not at awarding prizes, but at educating teenage drivers to the problems they face on the roads today, and instilling in them the safety ideal.



Upper—The parking space alloted for contestants to maneuver into would encourage most drivers to "look elsewhere" if they were confronted with the problem of parking in a similar area. However, the young drivers proved very adept at handling this problem.

Lower—Parallel rows of rubber balls set on tees 11½ inches apart is a stern test of contestants' ability to position car, judge distance, and steer the auto under crowded conditions. Points are deducted each time a ball is knocked off the tee.

The many man-hours and money involved in conducting the nation-wide program are more than justified when contestants make remarks such as this: "I will always be indebted to the Teenage Road-e-o for what it has done, not only for me, but for all teenage drivers on the American road today. It has brought to the eyes of all of us that safe driving is well worth the extra effort."

One father of a participant had this to say . . . "Please take the money for my son's plane ticket and put it back into this wonderful program. It has done more to teach my son how to drive in a mature, careful manner than I ever could." ★★★

A Decade of Service to Law Enforcement Personnel

A Report on Education for Policemen at the University of Maryland

By Donald A. Deppe

EDITOR'S NOTE: *A continuing interest in adult education brought Mr. Deppe to the staff of the Conferences and Institutes Division of University College at the University of Maryland in September of 1959. The Conferences and Institute Division is headed by Assistant Dean Richard H. Stottler and is noted for its long time crusading interest in providing adequate educational opportunities for law enforcement personnel. Although Mr. Deppe is a newcomer to the field of police education, his services as coordinator of the programs described below have been most constructive. This is another in a series of articles featuring those educational institutions whose training resources have been brought into contact with the personnel requirements of the law enforcement field.*

PERHAPS no other person in the community is called upon more frequently to serve selflessly and, at times, heroically, than the police officer. But like so many others who dedicate themselves to community service, the policeman often goes unrewarded. He must serve, but few if any feel obligated to serve him.

The University of Maryland, in keeping with its policy to attempt to meet the educational needs of all the citizens of Maryland, has long recognized its obligation to law enforcement personnel. This year witnesses the attainment of a decade of educational service to police personnel and the promise of an ever expanding program to meet the growing needs of policemen in their increasingly complex duties.

Educators, police administrators, government officials, citizens and policemen themselves are beginning to see that a higher caliber and wider scope of training is the only way to prepare adequately for today's police role. Integrity, loyalty, and devotion to duty are traditional qualifications that will never become outmoded, but these characteristics alone will never produce an adequate officer. The policeman needs additional knowledge in many diverse fields, law, medicine, psychology, sociology,—to name a few. During the past decade more than 3000 law enforcement personnel from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia have been obtaining such knowledge through the University of Maryland law enforcement programs.

The programs offered presently at the University are five in number. They are: the Law Enforcement Institute, the Delinquency Control Institute, the Maryland Traffic Institute, the Police Professional Advancement Program, and the Crime Control Curriculum. The first four programs are planned with the active participation and advice of the Police Training Advisory Committee, a group of outstanding law enforcement command personalities and University representatives. The Committee meets annually to evaluate the past year's programs, discuss the educational requirements of policemen in terms of the duties they are called upon to perform, and plan programs for the coming year designed to meet these requirements more effectively.

Much of the success of all the University's law enforcement programs has been attributed to the close cooperation of the Police Training Advisory Committee with University representatives. The larger police departments which have recruit and in-service training classes of their own recognize the University offerings as indispensable supplements to their education efforts. The smaller departments, which do not have programs of their own, are grateful for the otherwise unattainable opportunities afforded them by the University programs. Because of these facts, command officers have been helpful in their cooperation, liberal in their praise, and eager in their suggestions to improve and expand the offerings. University representatives (professors and program coordinators) enjoy working with law enforcement personnel who show interest in and appreciation of all that the institution can do to help solve the many problems of effective law enforcement training. This interplay between interested and enlightened parties gives the program a distinctive and most desirable quality: it is not static and out of touch with changing conditions, but constantly subject to modification and improvement.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTE

The Law Enforcement Institute is the oldest continuing program for policemen at the University. The University is justifiably proud of this Institute which represents a decade of specialized training for a host of law enforcement officers in the state of Maryland and the metropolitan Washington area. Much credit is due Chief Daniel B. Wiseman, University of Maryland Police Department, who initiated the police training institute in 1950. Chief Wiseman and his wife did most of the "leg-work" for this initial experiment. Months before the first class was held, the devoted pair could be

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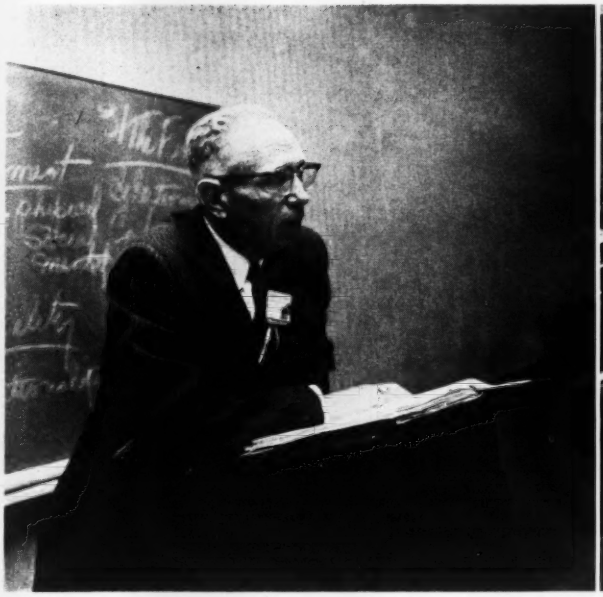

Left—Dr. James Brennan, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, speaking on "Police Techniques in Dealing with Juveniles." Professor Brennan is a former policeman who served fifty years on the New York City Police Department.

Right—Lieutenant John J. O'Connor, Youth Division, New York City Police Department, addressing a group of law enforcement officers on the duties of a juvenile control unit in delinquency prevention.

seen sitting at the dining table addressing hundreds of letters announcing the program to area policemen. Their labors produced an enrollment of eighty-five persons who immediately became avid supporters of university training for police officers.

Through close cooperation among University College (the division of the University of Maryland in charge of continuing education for adults), other university academic departments and such agencies as the Maryland State Police, the Maryland Law Enforcement Officers, Inc., the Maryland Municipal League, the U. S. Park Police, the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, and various other local police departments, the Law Enforcement Institute has grown in size and effectiveness. Three years ago, a duplicate program was offered in Baltimore as well as on the College Park Campus in order to adequately serve continually increasing enrollments. Last year over five hundred law enforcement personnel attended the lectures given at both centers. The following lectures are among those to be offered during the nine three-hour monthly sessions in 1959-60: "Is it Evidence?" "The Police Officer's Role in a Criminal Case," "Functions of the K-9 Corps," "Criminal Interrogation Procedures," "The Police Officer and the Community," and "Sex Offenders and their Control."

THE DELINQUENCY CONTROL INSTITUTE

The Delinquency Control Institute, sponsored by the Maryland State Department of Public Welfare, is a training program for law enforcement officers working with juveniles. The institute consists of a series of eight six-hour sessions dealing with police services and techniques focused upon the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Most children charged with delinquency and referred to the juvenile court have their first contact with legal authority through the law enforcement officer. In addition to these children who are referred to court, about three times this number come into contact with the police because of misbehavior. This first meeting between police officer and child is a most important one which can greatly affect the child's attitude toward lawful authority. Certainly, for so important a task, police departments need a special service staffed with carefully selected and well-trained officers. This institute has been designed to supplement police training in this specialized area. Its purpose is to help the police officer, who deals with children, learn how to work with the individual child.

Police departments throughout the area have reacted to this special service favorably. They do not hesitate to release key officers from regular duty one day per week for eight weeks in order to take advantage of the training provided by the Delinquency Control Institute. In fact the attitude of the command officer is that this day of training for his line man is not a temporary dismissal from duty but an integral part of that duty.

The Institute this year offers an

A picture of some of the participants in the second annual Delinquency Control Institute held on the College Park Campus on weekly Wednesday evening.
Row 1 — Left to Right: Thomas P. Mitchell, John J. Brown, Roy Carr, James P. Kearns, Sr., Dr. James Brennan, William H. Koelber, Leonard J. Carter, Paul Upaul, Helene C. Todd, Cornelia M. Williamson.
Row 2 — Left to Right: George P. Carlin, John L. Shaw, Jr., Robert F. Baeschlin, M. L. Mullen, William D. Fossett, Genella McGinniss, James H. Williams, Leslie J. Payne, J. A. McIsaac.
Row 3 — Left to Right: James H. Boyer, Robert Herman Greaner, Albert C. Lowry, Sr., D. E. Rogers, Robert L. Frush, James R. Rothgeb, Paul I. Reamy, Herbert L. Faulconer.
Row 4 — Left to Right: William George Whittaker, J. W. Baker, C. C. Zumbrun, John Albert Bechtel, Leory M. Hellmig, Sr., John Faust DeWitt, J. F. Browning, D. A. Lauder, William R. Turbull, W. R. Bratten, Jr.

impressive array of pertinent topics: "Philosophy of Police Work with Juveniles," "Laws Relating to Juveniles," "Duties of the Juvenile Control Unit in Delinquency Prevention," "Social Factors in Delinquency," "Psychological Aspects of Delinquency," "Treatment in Delinquency" (a field trip to the Maryland Training School for Boys and to Montrose School for Girls), "Knowledge and Use of Community Resources," and "Police Techniques in Dealing with Juveniles."

THE MARYLAND TRAFFIC INSTITUTE

Another highly successful program has been the Maryland Traffic Institute. Daily sessions are conducted for two weeks and are staffed by outstanding authorities in the field of traffic law enforcement. Staff representatives from the highly regarded Traffic Institute of Northwestern University coordinate and direct the training sessions. The Institute is sponsored by the Esso Safety Foundation which makes annual grant-in-aid awards to police departments interested in improving traffic law enforcement operational procedures and techniques.

The University of Maryland offers this Institute to law enforcement agencies in the Middle Atlantic region to supplement their knowledge of the technical and legal problems involved in traffic law enforcement and accident investigation. It is believed that training of this nature, in addition to making the police officer's job easier and more effective, will contribute to a decline in the rapidly rising accident rate.

None of the programs explained thus far are taken for regular college credit. They are highly specialized in nature and staffed by nationally and internationally known experts from the University of Maryland and other institutions across the United States. In the last two programs to be outlined, however, the participants take regular college credit courses.

THE POLICE PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

The Police Professional Advancement Program offers a program of thirty credit hours in the academic areas of English, speech, psychology, sociology, and government and politics. Upon the completion of these thirty hours (the equivalent of one year of college) with an average grade of "C" the student is awarded a Police Professional Advancement Program Certificate. The courses required for this program are offered by University College through its Evening Division. The popularity of the program, and its value, are indicated by the fact that the courses are taken at the time and expense of the police officer himself.

THE CRIME CONTROL CURRICULUM

The remaining program at the University involves a full four year college curriculum offered by the College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology. A Bachelor of Arts degree is awarded upon satisfactory completion of all requirements. The major in sociology provides a liberal education and at the same time supplies a background of competent knowledge in the fields of crime and delinquency, their prevention and control.

The Crime Control Curriculum is not established to deal with the techniques of law enforcement, but it is designed to give the aspiring police officer a broad understanding of human behavior and relationships. The student learns about the sociological and psychological causes of criminal behavior, its prevention and correction. The curriculum will also develop among police officers an appreciation of some of the adminis-

trative problems of law enforcement, the officer's relationship to offenders, colleagues, superiors, related organizations, the community, and society.

Programs of this nature are being offered in several forward-looking colleges and universities throughout the country. Although they are few in number their existence is indicative of a trend opposing the time-honored tradition of police training wherein the law enforcement officer is the least adequately trained of the personnel involved in the hierachy of criminal law. Historically, the nation has always insisted upon a high degree of liberal and professional training for our law makers, our judges, our attorneys, but the public is only beginning to insist upon similar training for the man who stands directly between the law makers and interpreters and the law offenders. The most encouraging part of this new trend is that policemen on the beat are themselves clamoring for such training. The University of Maryland stands ready to meet this need and encourages policemen everywhere to press on toward better training wherever it is offered, and to participate personally in producing a long-awaited upsurge in professional recognition. ★★★

POLICE CHIEFS "WINTER-WISE" DRIVING PUBLIC

The effects of deep snow and ice conditions on auto accidents and traffic delays were greatly minimized in most areas, during this past winter, where Police Departments utilized the combined public education programs of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Safety Council.

With repeated snowfalls or dangerous ice conditions gripping many northern and semi-southern cities for the second winter in a row, the timely and helpful safe winter driving information released by about 2,900 Chiefs of Police was welcomed by newspaper editors and radio-television announcers.

Reports from the field, along with newspaper clipping exhibits from snow-belt cities of the United States and Canada, indicated continent-wide usage of the winter driving hazards educational material. The "Police Chiefs' Winter Kit," subtitled "How to Winter-Wise Your Driving Public," was furnished to about 3,700 Police Departments last October by the Field Service Division of IACP and the Safe Winter Driving League.

Many Police Chiefs have since written praising the effectiveness of the public education tools. They referred to the cold facts and helpful information contained in the complete press kit sent them by Judge Harry H. Porter, Chief Justice of the Evanston, Ill., Municipal Court and President of the Safe Winter Driving League. Coordinator for the project was Bellman Jones, member of NSC's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards and chairman of its Committee on Public Information. The series of articles, covering all winter conditions and problems usually encountered from November through March, were based on years of continuing research by the Council's hard-working Committee of automotive and traffic experts.

According to reports made by the Winter Promotional Office to Mr. Ray Ashworth, Director of IACP Field Services, thousands of newspaper editors and Radio-TV announcers made good use of the carefully prepared news articles throughout the winter and helped to minimize Police Department problems. This was because timely safety news items realistically tied in with snow, ice or poor visibility weather conditions. The individual Police Chefs' releases helped reduce both skid wrecks and traffic delays by giving the public tested advice and factual information about the most reliable methods to keep going and avoid accidents.

The latest ammunition development for the next annual war on Old Man Winter is a new film. Simply entitled "Winter Driving," it has just been released by the National Safety Council. It was produced by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards.

The 23 minute training movie was filmed in color at the Clintonville, Wis., site of the Committee's annual engineering test program. Directed by F. W. Petring, chief, vehicle performance branch, and filmed by George Crum, both with the Bureau of Public Roads, it is a thorough presentation of safe winter driving techniques, based on twenty years of research experience. It has been hailed by driver training teachers as the most valuable training tool and film thus far made on the subject. The fundamental facts about starting stopping, and cornering ability on snow or ice are graphically illustrated by animated charts and action movies of current model cars. These are followed by movie tips on the special winter preparation and care of vehicles. Also illustrated are: the correct and easiest method of tire chain application, the "special hazards" of winter driving, and the methods of avoiding and correcting skids.

"Winter Driving" is especially appropriate for TV in snow-belt cities, high school and adult driver training classes, fleet drivers, service and fraternal groups, and off-the-job safety programs. It will help reduce accidents and traffic delays. The purchase price is $125 per copy. Films are available from the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. Rental copies, at $11 per week, are available from Association Films, Inc. at following addresses:

EAST: Broad and Elm, Ridgefield, N. J. MIDWEST: 561 Hillgrove Ave., La Grange, Ill. WEST: 799 Stevenson St., San Francisco, Calif. SOUTHWEST: 1108 Jackson St., Dallas, Texas. CANADA: Canadian Film Institute, 1782 Carling Ave., Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada.

Safe Winter Driving League,
520 North Michigan Avenue,
Chicago 11, Illinois

Police Planning and Research

OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT
Oakland, California

PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION
An Abstract of Recent Projects

EDITOR'S NOTE: *That the police have become research-minded has long since been demonstrated. Planning and research units have appeared as an instrument of administrative planning and control in an increasing number of police departments. Police problems in large departments and in small departments tend to become complex in proportion to the extent to which they are understood; a thorough fact-finding operation is essential to an understanding of the problem and in the successful approach to its solution. In the analysis of emerging situations, the anticipation of problems and the development of plans for a course of future action to meet problems and issues halfway before they have reached critical proportions—here, as Bruce Smith once observed, is administration in one of its highest forms. The development of plans and an orderly course of action can serve the interests of the small police force with a complement of fifteen men just as effectively as they can serve the interests of a metropolitan police department.*

The Journal is pleased to present the first of a series of reports covering research and planning projects completed or in progress in seven American police organizations—the Police Departments of Los Angeles and Oakland, California; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Philadelphia, Penn.; New York City; and the California Highway Patrol. These reports were a part of the agenda of the second annual Police Planning and Research Seminar held November 17, 18, 19, 1958, at the University of California, under the direction of Dean O. W. Wilson of the School of Criminology at that institution.

PROJECT NUMBER — *TITLE*

1. *PRISONER'S PROPERTY RECORD.* Establish a procedure for the handling of prisoners' property when prisoners are picked up from other jurisdictions and transported to our jail.
2. *GENERAL ORDER NO. 119 & PERSONNEL ORDER NO. 127.* Creation of Internal Affairs Section to investigate personnel involved in complaints. The placing of Special Services Section directly under the Chief, rather than under the command of a Deputy Chief.
3. *SEARCH PROCEDURES OF MALE PRISONERS.* Establish a procedure for search officers to follow in searching male prisoners. Service Division order.
4. *BAIL PROCEDURES FOR CIVILIANS ARRESTED BY ASP.* Establish a procedure for making bail to conform to bail procedures of the Provost Marshal, Oakland Army Base.
5. *CHIEF'S GENERAL ORDERS.* Orders to be arranged according to subject matter to be eventually incorporated into a Manual of Procedure.
6. *PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM PROCEDURE.* Provide rules and procedures for operation of tube system.
7. *ILLNESS & INJURY PROCEDURES.* Simplify existing procedures and re-write General Order governing same.
8. *FALSE REPORTS TO POLICE.* Amend O.M.C. section to include making false reports to police concerning misconduct of its members.

The Journal serves as a central clearing house for information concerning planning and research in the American police field. Other Departments are invited to send in to the Editor reports covering planning and research projects which they have completed or have in progress.

9. *COMPLAINT FORMS.* Devise standard form for use in Internal Affairs in reporting complaints.
10. *UNIFORM PROPERTY RELEASE FORM.* Devise standard form to be used by all divisions for releasing property.
11. *TOWING DISTRICTS.* Write General Order defining towing districts.
12. *NEW POLICE BUILDING.* Survey present sq. footage and plan needs for 10 yrs. and 20 yrs. Furnish preliminary layouts and plans for each floor in new building.
13. *POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO CIVIL CASES.* Procedure for members in discussing cases arising out of their work with attorneys and private investigators. Devise forms to be used.
14. *TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 5050 & 5400 W&I CODE.* Determine whether city or county is responsible for transporting above to hospital.
15. *HANDLING OF EXPLOSIVES.* Establish procedure for handling and storage of explosives.
16. *OFFICE & STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.* Property Clerk's office overcrowded, need for re-arrangement of storage space.
17. *SICK AND INJURY PROCEDURE (SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER).* Supplement to General Order relative to members reporting directly to City Physician's Office when going off duty because of recurrence of old on-duty injury.
18. *PARKING OF PATROL WAGONS.* Insufficient parking and turning area at prisoner entrance to Service Division. Survey problem.
19. *PRISONER'S BOOKING FORM.* Devise new form to do away with blotter and to save time in paper work in booking prisoners.
20. *REQUISITIONING AND RECEIVING SUPPLIES.* Establish procedures for all divisions to be followed for ordering supplies.
21. *FORMS CONTROL SYSTEM.* Establish system for making, numbering and controlling forms.
22. *PERMIT TO PURCHASE FIREARM.* Establish pro-

cedures for issuing permit to purchase concealable weapon.

23. *TRAINING COURSES, POLICY & PROCEDURE.* Write General Order to inform members of the training course tuition-fee system in effect within the city.
24. *POLICE PERMIT TO PEDDLE OR SOLICIT.* Need for General Order and forms to be used in issuing permits.
25. *VISITING RULES FOR JAIL.* Need for General Order to establish regulations for visiting in jail, obtaining permit, times, etc.
26. *DAILY TRAFFIC SUMMARY.* Revision of form used and arrangement for outside agencies to receive copy of same.
27. *PROPERTY, FOUND, LOST, OR UNCLAIMED.* Procedure for handling same.
28. *TRAFFIC CITATION.* Revision in Procedure, revised format (1956).
29. *TOWING PROCEDURE FOR AAA AND NAT'L. AUTO.* When these stickers are displayed on autos to be towed, these companies are to be called for tow—write supplement to General Order on Towing Procedures.
30. *CITY EMPLOYEES TRANSPORTED TO HOSPITAL.* General Order establishing procedure for transporting employees to hospital for emergency medical treatment.
31. *SUPERVISORY SICK REPORT.* Procedures for supervisors to report condition of subordinates after making personal home call on subordinate.
32. *CITY OWNED VEHICLES, ORDERING SERVICE FOR.* Procedures for ordering service from Corp Yard when need arises.
33. *RADIO ALERT SIGNAL FOR FELONY OCCURRENCES.* Divisional order written governing the procedure to be followed in above cases. (Give out the location and info, then assign cars).
34. *COMMUNICATIONS ORDER, USE OF.* Any messages to be sent over radio or teletype must be written on communications order, not telephoned in by the divisions.
35. *CIVILIAN CLOTHING (Male).* Write General Order on type of civilian clothing to be worn by male personnel while on duty.
36. *BUSINESS CARDS.* Write General Order setting forth availability of Departmental business cards, type of cards, and use governing cards.
37. *INSPECTION OF VEHICLES.* Establish procedures for officers checking their vehicles before leaving police garage.
38. *TESTIFYING FOR DEFENDANT.* Amend Manual of Rules concerning the procedures governing the receipt of subpoenas to testify at hearings or in court (notify Division Commander & D.A.).
39. *ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS, OPD.* Adoption of same, after survey to determine correct structural organization of department.
40. *ORGANIZATIONAL TERMS, DEFINITION OF.* Set forth definitions in a General Order, necessary because of organizational changes in department.
41. *VEHICLES, UNREPORTED DAMAGE TO.* Write General Order to set forth procedures for reporting damage to a car when discovered in police garage.
42. *OFFICER'S FIELD REPORT BINDER.* Establish procedures and forms for officers to carry binders with report forms and taking the reports in the field as opposed to present procedure of phoning in same.
43. *CRIMINAL CLASSIFICATIONS.* Revise same for Manual of Report Writing.
44. *DRIVERS LICENSE SUSPENSION CARDS.* Design forms and draw up procedures for filing system for 332 Detail, Traffic Division.
45. *CITY MANAGER'S PERMITS.* Review all permits granted by C.M. after first proceeding thru Police Department and determine if Police Department processing can be eliminated.
46. *RECOMMENDATIONS TO ELIMINATE HAZARDS.* Problem of parking in police garage, narrow stalls, not enough turning room, etc.
47. *JAIL SECTION AND PROCESSING OF PRISONERS.* Problem of booking prisoners and processing through I. Room prior to receiving Arrest Tag.
48. *RECORD OF WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS.* Feasibility of keeping records on narcotic addicts while in jail, recording withdrawal symptoms, reactions, etc.
49. *RECORD OF GUN REGISTRATION.* Design form for the registration of guns and procedures to be followed by Records Section when citizen requests this registration.
50. *FORM FOR PERSONAL DAMAGE CLAIM.* Problem of officers damaging their uniforms and equipment in line of duty and having to pay for repairs themselves.
51. *PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING OTW & OTA.* Design forms and set forth procedures in a General Order for more detailed breakdown of OTW & OTA in each division.
52. *VAGRANCY RECORD.* Procedures for current up-keep and designing of envelope-type forms for file.
53. *REWRITE G.O. 110—INSPECTION OF JAIL.* Jail to be inspected by Patrol Division watch commander when Service Division Commander not present.
54. *DESIGN FORM & INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTOMOBILE WRECKING ESTABLISHMENTS.* OMC sections require these establishments to report certain information to police department, need for uniform reporting form.
55. *WARRANT LETTER FOR DOMESTIC RELATIONS SECTION.* Need for form letter in sending warrants to outside agencies for service.
56. *CANCEL WITNESSES FORM FOR WARRANT DETAIL.* Need for form to inform officers and others that they will not be needed in court on certain date.
57. *TOWING PROCEDURE—VEHICLES ILLEGALLY PARKED ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.* Need for research of problem of towing vehicles illegally parked, General Order for all hands.
58. *SURVEY OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF THE ARREST REPORT.* Survey to determine where bottle-necks occur in distributing copies of form and where there are duplications. Make whole process more efficient and economical for operation.
59. *LEGAL PAPERS, RECEIPT OF BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES.* Problem of having members and employees reporting directly in person to City Attorney when such papers are received.
60. *COMPLAINTS & INCIDENTS INVOLVING DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.* Provide for procedures for investigating such complaints when Internal Affairs Section and Division Commanders are not on duty.
61. *TRAINS BLOCKING STREETS.* Procedures for reporting same and how such reports are to be handled.

62. *UNIFORM & EQUIPMENT DAMAGE CLAIM (Supplement).* Working out arrangements with the Judges for obtaining financial aide in this problem by the fines imposed at time of sentencing.
63. *ACETATE OVERLAY FOR BEAT & DISTRICT MAP.* Measuring and obtaining of certain type of acetate for this purpose.
64. *OFFENSE REPORTS, VIEWING BY PUBLIC.* Work out procedures for the Records Section for how these reports will be available to the public.
65. *CITATION, COURTESY WARNING.* Design form to be used to warn motorists that a new ordinance governing the operation of vehicles has been passed and will in the near future be enacted by the issuance of a citation.
66. *BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS FOR PATROLMAN.* Work up procedures for same as requested by Personnel Division.
67. *OUTSIDE RECOVERIES.* Problem of radio room personnel not getting as much information as possible on such notification to relay to the Auto Detail.
68. *BOWLING TEAM ACTIVITIES.* Write General Order stating that such activities are strictly an off-duty activity.
69. *JAIL PROCEDURES, RELEASE OF PRISONERS.* General Order to the effect that the Captain of the Service Div. may release certain types of prisoners without their being fingerprinted and photographed, when such is impractical (large raids).
70. *MILITARY STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE.* Need for form to be completed by all members setting forth military status in order that watch lists, vacation lists, etc. can be adjusted accordingly.
71. *ESCAPES: P.C. SECTIONS 836.3 & 4532.* Need for lesson plan on provisions of these sections.
72. *UNIFORM REGULATIONS.* Write General Order governing the uniform specifications for the department.
73. *HOLDING TAG (CITIZEN'S STATEMENT OF ARREST).* Problem of citizen when making an arrest does not always understand that he has done so and what his obligations as far as the complaint signing is concerned. Re-design Holding Tag to include instructions to citizen.
74. *SHOE SHINE ORDINANCE.* Amendments to be made in ordinance concerning locations, operators, etc.
75. *AMBULANCE CONTRACTS.* Working with City Manager's Office and other County Agencies involved in contracting with private ambulance companies to take injured or ill citizens to the hospitals.
76. *INTELLIGENCE REPORT.* Design form for Intelligence Unit to be used in making reports on known criminals in the city.
77. *UNDERCOVER EXPENDITURES.* Need for system for accounting of money used by members in undercover work.
78. *OVERTIME.* Need for cutting down on overtime being placed on the books, General Order needed to set forth policy.
79. *REPOSSESSING PROPERTY NOTICE.* Revised format needed on this form, used by finance companies, banks, etc. to notify department that a car has been repossessed.
80. *NOTICE NOT TO APPEAR IN COURT.* Revised format of Witness Cancellation Notice so that this form can also be used to inform officers they are not needed in court on the date they are subpoenaed.
81. *REVISION OF FORM 536-412 (BAIL OR FINE DEPOSIT MEMORANDUM).* Form used by Service Div. and Bails & Fines. Format changed to suit the operations of both units.
82. *ELIMINATION FINGERPRINT CARDS FOR TECHNICIAN.* Needed at scene of crime so that the Technician can eliminate fingerprints of complainant and employees quickly. Cards designed to be carried in Tech.'s kit.
83. *RE-ISSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER 63.* Safety problem involved due to speed used by officers in responding to Code 3's.
84. *PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD.* Property Sections must have more room for storage and this card sent to them by invest. off. will notify them how long to store property or whether or not it is to be disposed of by them.
85. *REVISION OF G.O. 117 (PROCEDURE FOR RECOVERED BICYCLES).* Need for transporting to one location within a district, and how to transport same in police car.
86. *REQUEST FOR NOTEBOOK SIZE BEAT MAPS.* Need for same to be carried by supervisory personnel.
87. *REPORT TAKING PROCEDURES FOR WALK-IN REPORTS.* System for taking reports from citizens at headquarters, rather than sending them to City Hall.
88. *IGNITION KEYS, REMOVING FROM CAR.* Need for ordinance making it a misdemeanor to leave keys in the ignition, rise in 503's necessitates measure.
89. *REPORT WRITING PROCEDURES (ELIMINATE NEED FOR FOLLOW-UP REPORT BY AUTO DETAIL).* Changes for Report Writing Manual concerning Follow-Up Report.
90. *SERVICE DIVISION INSPECTIONS.* Amend General Order to provide that inspections by Patrol are needed only when a commanding officer is not present in Service Division.
91. *UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.* Several changes made due to errors in original draft of the specifications.
92. *EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT IN VEHICLES.* Request that police vehicles be equipped with blankets and first aid kits and fire extinguishers.
93. *WARRANT NOTICE.* Need for card to be left at home of citizen for whom a warrant has been issued (traffic warrant) telling him to contact Traffic Warrant Detail within 24 hours.
94. *PRISONER'S PROPERTY RECORD.* Form to be revised, used in accounting for prisoner's property when prisoner is transported from one jurisdiction to another.
95. *SYSTEM FOR REPORTING DAILY ABSENCES FROM DUTY.* Need for system whereby Chief's Office can know what the complement of men on duty is for a given day.
96. *ACCIDENT RECORD CARD.* Form needed by Personnel to keep record of accidents within the department.
97. *MILITARY LEAVE.* Review of problem of the number of men going off on military leave at the same time.
98. *MILITARY LEAVE CORRESPONDENCE.* Checks with other departments to see how problem is handled.
99. *REVISION OF TRAFFIC DIVISION FORM.* These forms have been mimeographed for years, feel now need for printing is indicated, with proper revisions being made. ★★★

Between Arrest and Trial

By Edward F. Fagan

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Inspector Fagan entered the New York City Police Department as a Probationary Patrolman in 1936 and rose through the ranks to Inspector before his retirement in 1956. He served in the uniformed and detective divisions and in the Police Academy. He was Captain of the Coney Island patrol precinct, commanded a waterfront detective district as Deputy Inspector, and at the time of retirement, commanded the Bureau of Technical Services which includes the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Police Laboratory, Missing Persons Bureau, Photographic Unit, Ballistics Squad, Bomb Squad and Correspondence Bureau. He is presently associated with The Delehanty Institute of New York City in the preparation of material for courses in police administration.*

In that critical period BETWEEN ARREST AND TRIAL *cases may be won or lost, depending upon the extent of follow-through investigative effort. It is seldom true that at the time of the perpetrator's arrest, the evidence resources of the case have been thoroughly explored and all other possible steps taken to insure effective prosecution of the case. Too often the interest and activity of the police officer cease or become greatly diminished with the arrest, arraignment and indictment of the defendant. Since only a prima-facie case has been made in many instances, prosecutors quite often justifiably criticize the police for failures to obtain convictions. "Closed with arrest" gives the Department credit in crime reporting data, but it doesn't mean much if the defendant is permitted to evade a conviction through sloppy, inefficient or unintelligent activity after the arrest and before the trial. In this interesting and convincing article, Inspector Fagan directs the attention of the police officer and detective to forty-five specific suggestions which may be put to work with important results* BETWEEN ARREST AND TRIAL.

IN a tiny store on Manhattan's west side, a Chinese laundryman was busy ironing and talking to the only other occupant, a fellow Chinese, when two gunmen entered. While one covered the customer, the other cold-bloodedly shot and killed the laundryman, jumped over the counter to take the money from the till, and both then fled.

The Chinese eye-witness could speak no English but through the cooperation of another Chinese in the neighborhood, gave such an excellent description of the gunmen that the assigned detectives arrested both perpetrators shortly after. They denied the crime.

In jumping over the counter, the killer had rested his shoe on an ironing board cover, leaving a clear impression. The writer was assigned to the task of matching this impression with a shoe found in an apartment shared by the defendants and was able to prepare exhibits indicating fourteen well-defined characteristics present in both the shoe and the impression.

Address: Inspector Edward F. Fagan, 6040-39th Avenue North, St. Petersburg 9, Florida.

Between arraignment of the defendants in magistrate's court and trial in General Sessions Court, the sole eye-witness—the Chinese—was killed. The assistant district attorney assigned to the case felt that this was not a crippling blow at prosecution since he intended to perpetuate the eye-witness' testimony at magistrate's court into the trial record.

The defendants secured an extremely capable counsel. He investigated and developed the interesting fact that there had been no official Chinese interpreter assigned to the magistrate's court wherein the eye-witness had given his testimony.

An official interpreter need not be sworn each time he performs his duty; his oath of office suffices. In this case, an itinerant interpreter had been used and had not been sworn because the magistrate assumed him to be an official interpreter. The testimony of the sole eye-witness was therefore worthless since his oath had been administered through an unsworn interpreter. For trial purposes then, there was no witness and therefore no case. My exhibits being merely corroborative were also worthless.

As the two defendants were discharged, the Assistant District Attorney said to me, "Young man, if you're ever asked if you saw a guy get away with murder, tell 'em that you saw two." After many years, this is still a bitter memory.

An extreme example? Certainly, but indicative of the many things that can happen between arrest and trial. A sports columnist once listed a hundred horrible happenings that can befall a race horse between paddock and post. As a golf hacker, it sometimes seems that there are at least two hundred failings between teeing up the ball and hitting (or not hitting) it. But the investigator and prosecutor can top both of these estimates in listing reasons for failure to convict in a so-called "open and shut" case.

The usual "whodunnit" whether a novel, motion picture or television program ends with the death or arrest of the perpetrator. All cases, naturally, are "Closed." The reader or viewer is left with the comfortable assumption that justice has triumphed and the debt to society paid, and perhaps has a moment left over to brood on the apparent failure of his local law enforcement personnel to employ such brilliant deductive techniques, to possess such well-informed informants, and to close out a crime in thirty minutes (less commercials.)

Actually as we know, the investigator must often work longer and more intensively *after* an arrest than

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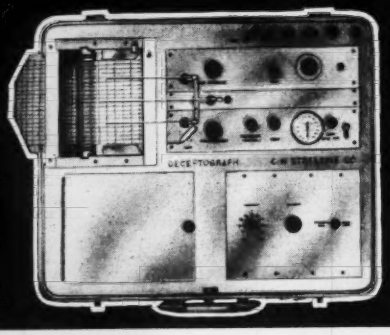

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before, in order to present a proper case for trial. This is particularly true when an arrest has been made during or immediately after the commission of a crime or has resulted principally from the allegations of a complainant where only a prima-facie case has been shown. Oddly enough this fact is not usually recognized by those who attempt to allocate "investigative time" to detective work. The arrest may have taken an hour; the corroborative investigation may require a month or more.

Having participated in a few, the writer is aware that there is no unhappier critique than that which follows the discharge or acquittal of an obviously guilty defendant. It is not a time for recriminations or "passing the buck" but rather one which should be used to insure that the same mistakes, if any, won't happen again.

Some prosecutors because of limited budgets have insufficient investigative officers and resources. Others feel that the primary function of the prosecutor is to prosecute—not to investigate crime; that the police should present a "package deal" with all the evidence neatly tied up and ready for trial.

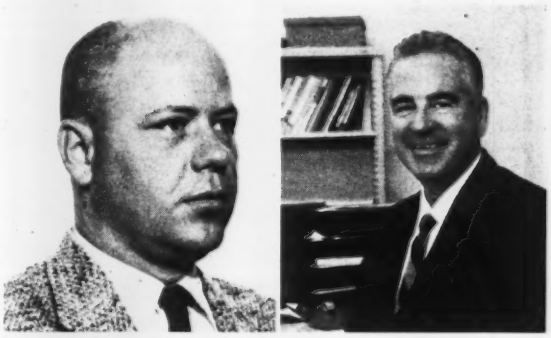
In many instances police investigators may be handicapped by an overload of casework or unrelated duties; may be improperly trained or supervised; or there may be a lack of liaison and cooperation between the investigating and prosecuting staffs.

A few suggestions are offered for this critical period between arrest and trial.

1. Re-visit scene, review and check previously written description. Study photographs and compare with existing conditions.
2. List necessary maps, drawings, photographs. Supervise preparation.
3. If victim likely to die, ascertain that assigned detectives are properly instructed in mechanics of obtaining an admissible "dying declaration."
4. Arrange for establishment or continuance of wiretaps, stakeouts, tails, mail covers, other surveillance; and forwarding of reports to designated office.
5. Canvass area of crime for additional witnesses, information.
6. Obtain required original records or authenticated copies, e.g., criminal records and photographs; birth, death, marriage certificates; hotel and travel reservations; money orders; rent receipts; bank statements; Weather Bureau data; employee time sheets; taxicab trip records; Motor Vehicle Bureau data, etc.
7. Frequently re-interview complainant and witnesses. Obtain data to assist their recollections. Assess additional data obtained.
8. Promptly report and act on all attempts to threaten, coerce or intimidate witnesses. Make recommendations for guarding and for interception of telephoned threats.
9. Reassure and strengthen timid, wavering and reluctant witnesses.
10. Obtain prosecutor's subpoenaes for hostile witnesses; have statements taken.
11. Assist in proceedings to hold Material Witnesses.
12. Have complainant and witnesses again view photographs of possible suspects if original viewing was inconclusive. Attempt to have artist prepare composite drawing.
13. Bring complainant and witness to court to attempt identification of possible suspects in subject case who have been arrested for other crimes.
14. Attend bail request hearings to note persons present, actions.
15. Make a thorough search of criminal record folders of all persons connected with the case whether defendant, complainant, witnesses. Ascertain previous associates, commission of similar crimes, "patterns." Develop background information on all.
16. Interview detectives assigned to previous cases involving defendant; all members of the force having any knowledge of anyone concerned in the case.
17. Interview parole and probation officers of all concerned.
18. If defendant bailed and crime with a similar M.O. is reported, obtain all information.
19. Consult specialized units: Homicide, Robbery,

Burglary, Narcotics, Youth, Bunco & Confidence, etc. to obtain additional information and to coordinate efforts.

20. Maintain discreet surveillance of defendant (if bailed) and his probable witnesses; constantly check on suspected or reported criminal activities.
21. Explain case and evidence to Medical Examiner, pathologist, serologist, police laboratory. Obtain additional speciments if desirable and available. On receipt of reports, consult with them for interpretation if needed and suggestions for integration with investigation. Ascertain types of exhibits required for court presentation.
22. If a civilian expert is hired or consulted, permit examination of pertinent evidence but retain control and custody except with permission of prosecutor.
23. Do not reveal any information to a civilian "expert" which is unnecessary for purposes of examination.
24. Obtain permission of prosecutor before permitting partial destruction or alteration of physical evidence by experts. Insure that photographs in original state are made.
25. Make every effort to recover or learn disposition of stolen property. Frequently consult available records, other agencies.
26. Make an intensive follow-up of any information, rumors, tips from any source. Report fully.
27. Frequently interview all uniformed patrolmen assigned to posts in vicinity of crime for information, gossip.
28. Within authorized limits, attempt to learn probable defense.
29. Do everything possible to prepare against introduction of a "surprise witness" by defense.
30. Check and compare oral and written statements of defendant, complainant, witnesses and others against information and facts developed through investigation. Seek omissions and distortions; conflict with other statements or with data derived from analysis of physical evidence.
31. Study personality traits of defendant, complainant and witnesses. Discuss with prosecutor.
32. Collate and correlate reports received from all sources and forward promptly to superiors and prosecutor. Keep superiors and prosecutor informed of progress of investigation.
33. Information to all news media to be approved initially by police and prosecutor, and issued through authorized agency.
34. Prepare detailed chronological record of source, disposition and custody of physical evidence from time obtained to time of trial. Keep chain or continuity of evidence as simple as possible. Authenticate by written receipts and personal identification markings duly recorded.



GOURLEY MAKES ADDITIONS TO POLICE SCIENCE STAFF

Professor G. D. Gourley, Head of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Los Angeles State College, recently announced the appointment of two additional staff members, Professor Al Bristow (left) and Professor J. B. Williams (right). Bristow, with nine years of law enforcement experience holds the B. S. Degree from Los Angeles State College, the M. S. Degree from the University of Southern California, and is currently working toward the doctoral degree at the same institution. Williams was a member of the Los Angeles Police Department from 1940 to 1959. A former Instructor at the University of Notre Dame, he has the B. S. and M. S. Degrees in Public Administration from the University of Southern California, and the LLB and LLM Degrees from Southwestern University School of Law.

35. Before trial confer with superior officers and prosecutor. Review all data developed, reports and exhibits submitted. Discuss strength and weakness of case; attempt to secure additional facts.
36. Assist in arranging order of appearance of People's witnesses.
37. Check service of subpoenas.
38. Obtain all physical evidence from authorized custodians.
39. Check arrival of witnesses at court and report to prosecutor.
40. Briefly discuss with witnesses the probable scope of their testimony.
41. Attempt to identify defense witnesses and inform prosecutor.
42. Make arrangements with prosecutor for custody of physical evidence during trial.
43. If necessary, make brief notes for purpose of refreshing memory while testifying.
44. Be immediately available when called to testify.
45. Arrange for "standby" investigators to be present to make immediate check of information produced at trial. ★★★

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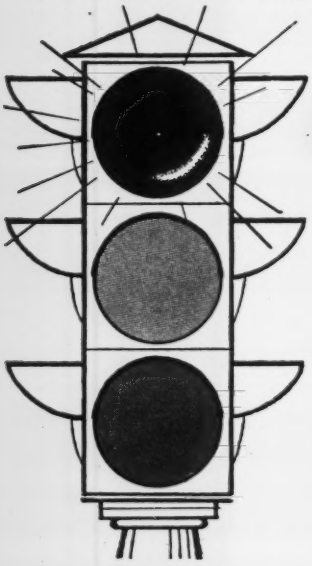

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IACP RECEIVES RESEARCH GRANT

The Field Service Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police is the recipient of a three-year research grant from the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it ws announced today by Ray Ashworth, IACP Field Service Director. The grant, totalling $209,515, is for an intensive study of the impact of police enforcement on the behavior of drivers in traffic, according to Ashworth.

"Each year in the United States it is estimated that there is in excess of one hundred million dollars spent directly on traffic law enforcement," said Ashworth, "yet very little is really known about the way or the degree to which enforcement affects driving behavior. As a result, there is very little basis for determining what enforcement methods will bring about the greatest results in efficient flow of traffic and in the reduction of accidents." Ashworth went on to say, "There are no reliable means for determining the potential accomplishments of enforcement or for making objective judgments about the amount and kind of enforcement that will produce optimum results for the money expended."

"The lack of detailed understanding of the enforcement process produces many practical problems," Ashworth said. "Legislatures and budget bureaus are repeatedly called upon to make decisions concerning amounts of money to be spent on traffic law enforcement as against other traffic supervision activities. Police administrators are faced with the need to make decisions on the deployment of manpower to get maximum results in accident reduction. . . . Thus far these decisions must be made without the fullest possible information to go on." He continued, "We are confident that this grant from the Public Health Service will enable us to lay the basis for determining realistically the best enforcement techniques and the most economical applications of police manpower to our growing traffic problem."

The International Association of Chiefs of Police established its Field Service Division in Washington, D.C. this year. It includes the IACP Traffic Division, which was moved to Washington from Evanston, Illinois, according to director Ashworth. "We are continuing and expanding our services to the police field in connection with motor vehicle traffic," Ashworth said, "and our program now embraces consultative services, research, training and publication in all major aspects of police administration and operations. With grants such as this one from the Division of General Medical Sciences of the National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, we can carry on a research program that will leads us to real answers to some of our most trying policing problems." ★★★

8 New Books in This Field

HOMICIDE IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY by Robert C. Bensing and Oliver Schroeder, Jr., *both of Western Reserve Univ.* A study in depth of an ancient crime in a modern setting. The community under the microscope — Greater Cleveland. The time period — seven years. Number of homicides — 662. What human incidents lead to killings? What social environments breed homicides? Are negroes and whites given equal protection of the law? This book answers your thousand and one questions on the legal and social facts of homicide. Photographs, maps, tables, and graphs present the raw facts of murder in a typical northern, urban, industrial area. **Pub. Aug. '60, 240 pp., 73 il.**

MODERN RETAIL SECURITY by S. J. Curtis, *The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.* As one reader so aptly put it "MODERN RETAIL SECURITY is the first really new idea for increasing store profits since the innovation of self-service." It fairly crackles with creative ideas for career men and women in public and private law enforcement. Eighty-eight actual case histories from the files of retail stores across the country illustrate some of the problems of store theft. Includes a detailed description of just how to set up and operate a security organization with complete job descriptions for each staff member. **Pub. July '60, 1152 pp., 20 il.**

STOPPING VEHICLES AND OCCUPANT CONTROL by Beryl Langford, *Michigan State Univ.;* **Robert Sheehan,** *Northeastern Univ.;* **Thomas F. Lobkovich,** *General Motors Corp.;* and **Paul J. Watson,** *U. S. Treasury Dept.* Whether a police officer stops John Q. Public or the Dillinger of the day, he has a distinct advantage if he follows the basic principles presented here. Every detail has been included so that the officer will be confronted by no situation with which he is not thoroughly familiar through training. Approximately sixty police officers lose their lives each year in the performance of duty. The authors believe that this book will be a worth-while endeavor if it is influential in saving the life of just one policeman. That policeman might be you. **Pub. June '60, 108 pp., 68 il.**

SEX CRIMES by John Drzazga, *Police Dept., N.Y.C. (Ret.).* Extensive and exhaustive research has resulted in material that has never before appeared in print. In addition to a detailed study of laws prohibiting or restricting sex conduct, the book covers sexual history and customs, techniques used by perverts, types of sexual deviations or practices, and commercial vice. Technical and medical terms have been cut to a minimum —the average intelligent layman can understand this text. **Pub. July '60, 250 pp. (Police Science Series)**

AUXILIARY POLICE UNIT by E. M. King, *Coroner, County of Alameda, Calif.* By application of these suggestions field tested with success, the police administrator may easily and logically satisfy a community lack of serious consequence. Wide diversity of unit type and objective is outlined and provides a guide for future planning activities. Twenty-seven photographs and illustrations supply the organizing officer with examples and visual proof that such work can be successful, satisfying, and of material value to the community as a whole. **Pub. May '60, 232 pp., 27 il. (Police Science Series). $8.75.**

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVING: Factors of Traffic Enforcement by A. R. Lauer, *Iowa State Univ.* For the first time results of a continuous program of research are presented under one cover. The findings — spanning almost an academic generation—include data on background of driving research, psychology in traffic control, fundamental factors of safe driving, driver education, driving vision, driver evaluation techniques, making license plates more effective, and real and imaginary causes of highway and traffic accidents. Dr. Lauer clears the air of many erroneous and unsound beliefs which have tended to confuse those working in the fields of highway traffic control and motor vehicle safety. **Pub. June '60, 256 pp.. 13 il.**

LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE by Clifford L. Scott. *Military Police Corps, U. S. Army,* and **Bill Garrett,** *Artist, Captain ASA.* Colonel Scott offers no mysterious formula for the discovery of leaders—no panacea for their development. What he does offer is a neat package of leadership principles in one small, easy-to-read, comfortable book. There are no involved charts to confuse. No statistical mumbo-jumbo. No "do this or do that" directions either. This is an overview of the principles and practices of leadership as they pertain to the patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, inspector, and chief. Delightfully and humorously illustrated with drawings by Artist Bill Garrett. **Pub. June '60 212 pp., 67 il. (Police Science Series), $7.50.**

COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE by Paul B. Weston, *N.Y.C. Police Dept. (Ret.)* Chief Weston tackles the massive problem of learning how to shoot when the chips are down—when life itself is at stake. He outlines a plan of practice guaranteed to develop top marksmanship in a limited number of weeks of practice. Ability with a gun is keyed to "this is your life" needs of police officers. Fundamental principles of grip, sights, aim. and trigger pressure are summarized. Highlighted throughout by action-packed photographs and drawings (65 black and white illustrations and 103 color plates). Reproduced in a size large enough to insure viewing ease and no loss of detail. **Pub. July '60. 224 pp., 103 il. (Police Science Series)**

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Doctor William Dienstein, Editor

John C. Hazelet: POLICE REPORT WRITING, pp. 238, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1960, Price $8.00.

Police Report Writing is a practical reference book for the writing of police reports. Every type of police report, general and specific, is handled in detail, and the book is written well.

The contents would be most valuable to an experienced police officer for quick reference rather than for a beginning writer of reports.

The writer, John C. Hazelet, has placed his emphasis upon the keeping and organizing of records, and he assumes that his readers are capable of handling the mechanics of expression. This assumption may be true to some degree, but in order for the book to be used as a college text for report writing the fundamentals of expression would have to be covered in an additional text.

Police Report Writing is a book which certainly should be available for reference in the offices of all police departments.

Dorothy E. Smith
Associate Professor, English
Fresno State College
Fresno, California

Frederick B. Sussman: LAW OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, pp. 96, Oceana Publications, Inc., 80 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, 1959. Price: Cloth $2.00, Paper $1.00.

As set forth in the Publisher's Note, this publication is No. 22 in the Legal Almanac Series, consisting of 48 volumes ". . . designed to bring to the informed layman as well as the lawyer non-technical treatment of a wide variety of legal subjects". The instant publication is the revised second edition of a former publication in the same series, first published in 1950 under the same title.

Whereas the 1950 edition of Law of Juvenile Delinquency included the 1949 Standard Juvenile Court Act, prepared by the National Probation and Parole Association, the later publication date of the 1959 revision of the Standard Juvenile Court Act has prevented its inclusion in the 1959 revision of *Law of Juvenile Delinquency*. To partially remedy this the volume under review includes a Foreword by Mr. Sol Rubin, Counsel, National Probation and Parole Association, wherein Mr. Rubin undertakes to outline the changes in the Standard Act in general terms. For students of this subject to is certainly worthwhile and, indeed, most necessary to obtain a copy of the 1959 revision of the Standard Juvenile Court Act to fully appreciate the nature and extent of these changes.

The volume under review does not purport to be much more than a general description in the broadest terms of the origin, purposes, development and present operation of the juvenile laws in the United Sates. Two charts and two appendices are used to illustrate some of the major differences and similarities between the various states.

While some of the serious problems now confronting scholars and practitioners in this field are noted in passing and while the existence of other problems is implied from the differences in the application of the juvenile court laws revealed by the charts and appendices, it seems to this reviewer that this book will be of most value to persons not previously acquainted with the field of juvenile law. Scholars and others more seriously involved will have to go to other publications for detailed exposition and argument.

John A. Pettis, Jr., Project Director
Commission on Juvenile Justice
Department of Corrections
State of California

David Gilston and Lawrence Podell: THE PRACTICAL PATROLMAN, pp. 255, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1959, Price $6.75.

This book is written for the most important individual in any police department—the policeman on patrol. There are many books written on police subjects that are specialized and technical, but little is written on basic patrol practice. Too often, patrol practice is largely the result of individual experience. When this is true, patrol is less efficient than it could be. Too often patrol is considered to be merely a means of putting in a tour of duty and is looked upon as dull routine. Because patrol is the most important single function of a police department and occupies the time of most personnel, too much stress cannot be put on improvement of patrol practice. Policemen will find time well spent in reading this valuable book.

The book is divided into three parts: Part I, The Job; Part II, The People; and Part III, The Life. Part I has three chapters, Force, Patrol, Arrest. Each chapter contains many practical suggestions for use by active patrol policemen. I believe that the chapter on patrol could have been more extensive in covering foot patrol, one man and two man motorized patrol practices, as this is the real core of the subject.

Part II deals with chapters on Special People, The Press, and Police Personnel. All are interesting and contain information of practical value that can be easily applied in patrol work.

Part III is concerned with how to make a police career a long, productive, and happy one.

I believe this book goes a long way in filling a need for practical knowledge about police patrolling. I sincerely recommend it to young officers, particularly those belonging to police departments that have no training organization.

Albert J. Trimmer, Chief Inspector
Uniformed Force
Philadelphia Police Department

Curtis Bok, STAR WORMWOOD, pp. 228, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1959, Price $3.95.

Star Wormwood is the story behind the life, crime, trial, and execution of Roger Haike. It is an indictment of the concept of a criminal justice based upon vengeance written by a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania who first practiced law in 1921.

Justice Bok writes of the players who have roles in the drama called "justice" and of the forces that motivate them. "The shout 'Justice has triumphed!' means that the verdict has gone the shouter's way."

The author contends that a justice based on vengeance is anachronistic to the 20th century. He makes it evident that the protection of society demands that each offender be considered an individual human being and that justice be in keeping with the offender's rehabilitative potential rather than the desire for vengeance.

The book is illustrative of the reasons behind the so-called new penology and the current agitation for the abolition of capital punishment. The charge is leveled against a society which can apply scientific principles enabling man to reach the moon, but will not apply the knowledge it possesses about human beings to save them or to protect society.

With telling comments the author stirs the reader into awareness of the strengths, limitations, and weaknesses of criminal justice. This book is strongly recommended for all those who participate in the administration of justice.

William Dienstein

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

A NEW PATTERN IN POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

Albany, N. Y. — New York State has signed a long-term contract with General Electric Company under which G-E will assume ownership of all two-way radio units now operated by the Division of State Police. Under the agreement, G-E will provide a complete mobile communication service for all State Police zones and troops. Previously, complete communication service was provided to the State Police by New York Telephone Company, which is discontinuing the arrangement.

The state had a choice of investing several million dollars in police radio equipment, plus the cost of establishing its own 'round the clock service organization to asure continuous operation, or of contracting for a complete communication service. The latter course was elected and several manufacturers submitted proposals.

Troopers will continue to transmit messages and will have operational responsibility but General Electric will provide technical coordination and systems engineering to meet present and future State Police needs.

Presently, the New York State Police have 814 mobile radios and 48 base station transmitters owned and serviced by th etelephone company. These will be acquired by General Electric in the transition to the new program. G-E will assume responsibility for both corrective and preventative maintenance and provide for system expansion when necessary to fulfill State Police operational requirements.

NEW MAXIMUM SECURITY STALL SHOWER UNIT

Super Secur Showers, Inc. announces their new maximum security stall shower, which satisfies the need existing in prisons, jails and other institutions, for a completely tamper-proof, unbreakable stall shower unit. The "Hono" model S-60 security stall shower is the only product of its kind available on the market today.

The "Hono" model S-60 is made completely of 1/4" aluminum plate with cast aluminum receptor and rear outlet drains, and is furnished to job site completely assembled and equipped with tamper-proof head, valve, and soap dish and clothes hook, all welded in position.

All exposed surfaces are finished in Super Secur coating in white or pastel colors.

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PREPARING OFFENDERS FOR WORK

The first Governor's Conference on the Employment of Offenders ever to be held in this country was called in Seattle on February 18-19 by Governor Albert D. Rosellini.

The story of this pioneering effort is told in "Responsibility of Business and Industry for Employing Offenders," in the April issue of the National Probation and Parole Association JOURNAL. The article is signed by four prominent businessmen, members of NPPA's Washington Citizens Council.

Ten other articles in the issue discuss phases of the "Employment of Offenders" problem. One of them is by Gilbert Rodli, president of the John R. Wald Company, the only company in the United States to be exclusively concerned with installing and maintaining prison industries. Another is by Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Director of Community Service Activities, on "Labor's Position on the Employment of Offenders."

"Can we not suppose that men and women who emerge from our correctional institutions are actually human products who have been prepared for the labor market?" asks Robert R. Hannum, director of vocational placement at the Osborne Association. He thinks that offenders should look for jobs and be hired on the basis of their skills and value. He attacks "the shaky old notion" that management should be philanthropic and "hire some poor parolee just because he needs a job." He also attacks those who "conclude that it is unethical not to advertise the sinner as such, and permanently," and who think that "however penitent or corrected he may be, he must first be described as a 'parolee,' a 'convict,' or an 'ex-con.'"

Offenders should get their jobs on the same terms as everyone else; they should have the same working conditions, too. Mr. Hannum reveals the questionable philanthropy of some businessmen who go out of their way to hire parolees. After a long, vague interview with the owner-operator of a large printing firm, "we enquired again about the take-home pay, heard once more about the 'big happy family,' and were finally given an answer. Mr. Kindly's starting rate was 25 per cent less than the standard minimum for a beginner . . ."

Among other articles in the issue is one by Lila Rosenblum, of the National Committee on Employment of Youth. She describes projects to find jobs for youngsters on the brink of delinquency, for although "there is no evidence that work alone will 'cure' a delinquent," it clearly may help to prevent a youngster from becoming one.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Readers may be interested in the book, PAROLEES AND PAYROLLS, by A. F. Lykke (associated with the Federal Prison System) recently released by Charles C Thomas. It offers one of the most penetrating approaches to this problem ever presented.*

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT LAUNCHED IN PUERTO RICO

Dr. Franco Ferracuti, Director, Criminology Project, College of Social Sciences, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R., with the cooperation of the Puerto Rican Police and of the Bureau of Correction is conducting a research project to include (1) a study of crime reporting in the Puerto Rico Police System, (2) a study of the intelligence level of convicts, and (3) a clinical study of 40 incest cases. The data was expected to be collected before the end of April 1960 and a preliminary report is planned for August 1960. This study is being directed through the Social Science Research Center (Dr. Millard Hansen, Director) of the University of Puerto Rico.

In the study of crime reporting an effort is being made to determine the extent of "hidden criminality" by examining the variables that influence reporting. The project will attempt to evaluate

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the police officers' attitudes toward reporting, to assess the influence of factors such as socio-economic level of the victim of the offender, the intelligence of the officer, legal knowledge of the officer, etc.

In determining the intelligence level of convicts various tests will be used and related to the following information about about convicts: education, age, urban or rural origin, type of crime, length of stay in penitentiary, civil status, occupation, recidivism.

In the clinical study of 40 incest cases the research will attempt to discover what factors seem to be recurrent in the majority of incest cases.

THE NFPA and the Fire Marshall, one of the featured talks at the 5th Annual Texas Arson Conference, presented here by Charles S. Morgan, Assistant General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

TEXAS STAGES 5th ANNUAL ARSON CONFERENCE

"You can never tell who will start a fire," stated a well known authority in the field of arson investigation. "Among other motives, some burn for profit, others to conceal crimes; and a small percentage to avenge a wrong." Whatever the reason, men whose job it is to deal with arson gathered in Austin for three and one-half days to learn more about thi costly crime. The Conference which ran March 8, 9, 10 and 11, was under the direction of General Chairman, Garland W. Fulbright, Fire Marshal of San Antonio. Following an invocation and welcoming addresses by the Honorable Price Daniel, Governor of Texas; Austin Mayor Tom Miller and Commissioner of Insurance. William A. Harrison, the Conference got under way with a strong agenda dealing with the subject of arson and its investigation. Full information concerning the conference and plans for forthcoming sessions may be obtained from L. M. Bearss, P.O. Box 15, Austin, Texas.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Journal welcomes information regarding scheduled Conferences and Seminars concerned with arson investigation. Send all communications to the Editor, P. O. Box 837, College Station, Pullman, Washington.*

LIE DETECTION COURSE COMPLETED

In New York City another successful class has graduated from the residence phase of the National Training Center of Lie Detection's Polygraph Examiner Training Course. The men are now in field to complete the practical phase of this thorough and modern training program.

While the students are in New York City, not only is polygraph theory explained – so that they have a basis for understanding the intricacies of polygraph testing – but so are the practical police-testing aspects. In fact, over 20 per cent of the course is devoted to polygraph interrogation.

Effectiveness of the interrogation taught was again proven by the experience of one of the graduates. Less than two weeks after he returned to his department, he obtained a confession to a murder which had previously baffled the investigating detectives.

In the first row, left to right, are Cleve Backster, Director! Barbara J. Phillips, specialist in female testing; Richard O. Arthur, Chief Instructor.

Standing are Lt. John Brown, Philadelphia; Lanny Schonhoff, Reno; Lt. Philip Levine, New York City; Special Agent Milton K. Wu, U. S. Treasury Dept.; Deputy Sheriff Albert Rowland, Jacksonville; and Louis Jasmine. New Jersey State Police.

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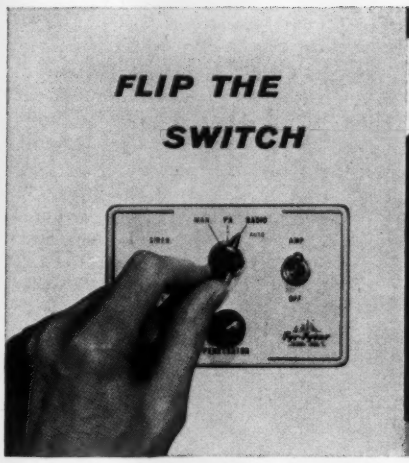

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